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The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

Bombay Gazette

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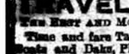

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
12th June	SALSETTE	6000	VICTORIA	6522
19th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...
26th "	HIMALAYA	6898	MOOLTAN	9691
3rd July	PERSIA	7951	.....	...
10th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
17th "	HIMALAYA	6898	.....	...
24th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10612
31st "	EGYPT	7912	.....	...
7th Augt.	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
14th "	ARABIA	7903	.....	...
21st "	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	11000
28th "	OCEANA	6610	.....	...

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipp to a connecting Steamer at Port Said excepting in cases of the "Egypt," "Arabia" and "Oceana" sailing in May and June which will proceed through to Brindisi.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the Importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

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Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Clinnak	1st July 1909
KOERNER	3,423	A. Foresti	1st Aug. 1909
TRIESTE	5,095	S. Clinnak	1st Sept 1909
KOERNER	3,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct 1909
AFRICA	4,719	P. Badewich	1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,781	M. Dabcevich	16th " 1909
KOERNER	3,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
PRAGA	3,895	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste the St. Gothards and other Routes.

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Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
SILESIA	5,159	F. Radonicich	24th June 1909

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Steamers.	Leave London.	Due Bombay.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Manchester.	May 27	June 19	June 24	July 7
C. City of Karachi	June 10	July 3	July 8	July 24
B. City of Delhi	June 23	July 30	For Cal	cutta
B. Merton Hall	...	...	...	Augt. 2
E. C. City of Benares	June 9	July 22	July 27	Augt. 14
A. Trafford Hall	July 10	Augt. 2	August 7	Augt. 23
B. City of Agra	July 17	...	...	Augt. 24
C. City of Glasgow	July 27	Augt. 19	August 24	Septr. 10
B. City of Madras	Augt. 7	Augt. 31	Septr. 8	Septr. 21
C. City of Calcutta	Augt. 16	Sept. 10	Septr. 15	Nov. 1
B. Merton Hall	Septr. 25	...	...	Nov. 9
A. City of Vienna	Septr. 11	Oct. 16	Nov. 2	
B. C. City of Athens	Oct. 5	Oct. 29	Nov. 3	Nov. 16
B. C. City of London	Oct. 14	Nov. 7	Nov. 7	Nov. 23
A. Trafford Hall	Oct. 21	Nov. 14	Nov. 19	Dec. 5
B. C. City of York	Oct. 29	Nov. 17	Nov. 23	Dec. 10
E. C. City of Glasgow	Nov. 6	Nov. 28	Dec. 3	Dec. 15
B. City of Agra	Nov. 16	Dec. 11	Dec 18	Dec. 30
B. City of Madras	Nov. 27	Dec. 19	Jan. 3	
C. City of Manchester.	Dec. 15	Jan. 9	Jan. 14	Feb. 1

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI Direct,

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed,

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time, about
BULIMBA	2,510	Mon 14th June	noon.
DWARKA	1,695	Thur 17th June	9 a.m.
LINGA	2,171	Fri. 18th June	6 a.m. †

† Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "BULIMBA," 2,510 tons, 14th June, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, and Bushire.

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S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 17th June, calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

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MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
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11th June, 1909.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	8th July 1909
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barthon	5th Aug. "
NERA	5,838	Martin	2nd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	30th Sept. "
SYDNEY	4,118	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Far

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT

AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,838	Martin	X 1909.
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	16th July "

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ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILING FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged:—

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	Date.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	22nd June, 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne R. N. R.	14th July, 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	28th July, 1909.
CASTALIA	6288	J. Hamilton	10th Aug. 1909.
HLYSIA	6366	A. Haig	23rd Aug. 1909.
MASSILIA	5091	J. Thomson	10th Sept. 1909.
OLYMPIA	5124	A. Tait	27th Sept. 1909.
CIRCASSIA	6716	C. F. Osborne, R. N. R.	11th Oct. 1909.
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	25th Oct. 1909.
CASTALIA	6288	J. Hamilton	10th Nov. 1909.
HLYSIA	6366	A. Haig	27th Nov. 1909.

	Rs.
Bombay to Suez	385
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Bombay to Marseilles	578
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	605
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across continent	653
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It is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

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The usands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

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Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' —June 18, 1909.

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ANOTHER RECORD FOR DUNLOP'S.

2,875 MILES THROUGH INDIA.

"NO TYRE TROUBLES."

TAJ MAHAL PALACE HOTEL,
Bombay, May 17th, 1909.

TO

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.
BOMBAY.

DEAR SIRS,—

I HAVE much pleasure in congratulating you upon the grooved tyres you are now making. During my tour through India, on my 25-35 H.-P. Maudslay Car, Smith's Speed Indicator now registers 2,875 miles, which I have on several occasions tested on the 16 miles from Calcutta to Barrackpore and found it correct.

Travelling via Lucknow, Cawnpore, Agra, Delhi, Gwalior, through Sipri, Goona, Indore, Mhow, Dhulia to Bombay, since the car left the Works at Coventry, there has not been a single occasion to pump up the front tyres, the only trouble I had with the back tyres was three punctures owing to picking up nails, and they certainly look like running another 1,500 miles, however I will let you know the result. I should imagine this must be a record for tyres in India especially, as the run was done during the end of April, which is the hot season.

Yours truly,
(Sd.) J. WILKINSON.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE CO., LTD.,

49, Apollo Street, BOMBY & 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

WRITE FOR NEW MOTOR TYRE LIST.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE Empire of India Life Office WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

MILLARS' WESTRALIAN JARRAH WOOD

For Sleepers, Beams, Wharves, Bridges, Railway Carriages and Wagons, Mining and General Engineering purposes, Buildings.

Full particulars and prices on application to

MILLARS' KARRI AND JARRAH CO. (1902) LD.,
YORK BUILDING, HORNBY ROAD.

Telegraphic Address:—"Jarrah Bombay." Telephone No, 838
Depots at Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Kelar and Karachi.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

Agents for India—TREACHER AND CO., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, such as startlings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, nervousness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, diseases of the skin, such as symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure over discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order or Sixpence. From THE VETARZO REMEDIES CO., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS, Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

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Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA,

WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

FINAL ISSUE OF 5½ LAKHS OF THE 4 s/o DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906, OF Rs. 45 LAKHS.

WITH the sanction of the Government of India, the Trustees of the Port of Karachi invite Tenders for KARACHI PORT TRUST DEBENTURES to the extent of Rs. 5½ LAKHS only, being the final issue of a Loan of Rs. 45 Lakhs.

Debentures will be issued for Rs. 500 or multiples of Rs. 500 as may be required, and will bear interest at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, payable half-yearly.

The Loan will be repayable in 30 years.

Instalments will be payable as follows:—

1st 5 per cent. on application.

2nd Balance within one month from date of allotment.

Interest will be calculated on the first instalment due on application from date of allotment, and on the balance from date of payment.

The deposit of 5 per cent. will be returned if no allotment is made, and it will be forfeited if an allotment is not paid up on due date.

Tenders will be received up to 12 o'clock noon (Standard Time), on FRIDAY, the 16th July, 1909, by the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, at the Office of the Karachi Port Trust, Karachi.

Tenders should be submitted in a sealed cover addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, and superscribed "Tender for Port Trust Loan."

Forms of Tender can be obtained on application to the Manager and Secretary, Karachi Port Trust, and to the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi.

Tenderers may pay their instalments into the Bank of Bombay, Bombay or Karachi, to credit of the Karachi Port Trust, and forward the Bank's receipt for the amount so paid.

N. B.—TRUST FUNDS.—In accordance with the power contained in Section 20, Clause (f), of the Indian Trusts Act, 1882, the Sadar Court of the Province of Sind has passed a rule declaring that Trust property consisting of money may be invested in Debentures issued by the Trustees of the Port of Karachi under the Local Authorities Loan Act, XI. of 1879, or other law for the time being in force, until further order. Orders to the same effect have been passed by the Chief Courts and Authorities of Bombay, Madras, Punjab and Lower Burmah.

H. C. MULLS,
Chairman,
KARACHI PORT TRUST.

PORT TRUST OFFICE,
KARACHI, 8TH JUNE, 1909.

DEBENTURE LOAN, 1906.

FORM OF TENDER.

I.....hereby Tender for Rupees.....of Karachi Port Trust Debentures, and agree to pay for the same, subject to the conditions stated, at the rate of Rs.....annas..... for every hundred rupees allotted to me.

I enclose.....for Rupees.....and engage if my offer be accepted, in whole or in part, to pay to the account of the Trustees at the Bank of Bombay, at Bombay or Karachi, the balance of the allotment on due date.

I require the amount in.....Debentures of Rupees.....each.

.....Signature.

.....Address.

Dated.....

INCREMENTAL PAY.

EVERY OFFICER in India whose pay is henceforth incremental, and who values Life Insurance as a sound mode of saving, should immediately communicate with Mr. E. P. HENDERSON, I.C.S., ret'd., who has devised a scheme which is being keenly taken up and in respect of which very favourable comments reach him. A distinguished member of the P. W. D. writes thus: "Recently the Government of India have re-organised the pay of several Departments—P. W. D., Forests, Geological, ... and introduced an incremental system of payment. ..... YOUR NEW SYSTEM SHOULD SUIT MANY OF THE MEN IN THOSE SERVICES TO A. T." A Covenanted Civilian writes: "The .....scheme is in every way an admirable invention, an excellent method of systematic saving—and I have decided to go in for it." Another officer of the P. W. D. writes thus: "I have been immensely struck by the papers you have sent me ..... It is about the soundest schema for systematic saving I have seen, and I would like to start at once." Full particulars will be sent to all officers who apply to Mr. Henderson on his conditions, copy of which are obtainable from the Bombay Gazette Office by sending a half-anna envelope.

42 Leinster Gardens, London, W.

THE COMMERCIAL TRAINING COLLEGE.

ESTABLISHED 1899.

CONTINUES to prepare Students of all classes for the London Chamber of Commerce, Corporate Accountants, Incorporated Secretaries and other Commercial Examinations of London, at terms to suit all pockets.

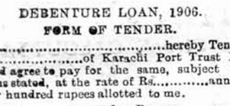
Success brilliant and unimpeached. Employments secured free of charge. Full particulars may be obtained from—

S. B. BILLIMORIA, F.F.I.A., &c.,
Public Accountant.

E. K. PALIA, (M.A., F.C.R.A., F.I.S.A., (London).

Beware of Ambiguous Advertisements.

Have your Eyes been examined by a qualified man?



If not, consult **DR. DINSHAW DASTOOR**, Surgeon-Oculist, (London.)

"A Thoroughly able and qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon and a neat and skilful operator" as certified to in writing by the Senior Surgeons and Professors of London Eye Hospitals.

Eyes will be examined (free of charge) to correct Errors of Refraction.

STOCK:—Of latest improved styles.

PRICES:—Exceedingly moderate.

CAUTION:—This is the only Original firm of

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Oppt. "The Bombay Club," and next door to the Fine Art Gallery.

BANK OF BOMBAY, SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo will be 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—For insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as it possibly can. MARCUS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bluthner" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

SATISFACTION FOR 10 YEARS.—I have great pleasure to certify that Singer's Sewing Machine gave me every satisfaction for 10 years during which time they have been in use in my family.—GORDHUNDAS GOCULDAS TEJPAL Malabar Hill, Bombay

"LU-LU" EYE DROPS.—An absolutely non-irritant and a Positive Cure for Sore, Inflamed, Red, and Weak Eyes, Granulated Lids, Corneal Ulcers, etc. Prepared to the Formula of a Surgeon-Oculist (London). Rs. 1.—D. M. DASTOOR & Co., Opps. "The Bombay Club," Fort.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5 Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate; Excellent references.—W, care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4½d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 2-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2 GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Continuous expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

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FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen's Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY MUIR & Co., Bombay.

FOR SALE.—A Gent's QUADRANT BICYCLE, in good order, almost new. Cost Rs. 160, Price Rs. 100. Apply Box No. 1628, care of "The Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 1538, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

FOR SALE.—A large number of PARKER LUCKY CURVE FOUNTAIN PENS fitted with gold nibs. The best and clearest pen in the market. Prices on application, to "A. B. C.", C/o, this Paper.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Watans, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Re 6. Apply Box No. 403, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' RAILWAY GUIDE.—Copies of the Guide with coloured Railway Map, duly corrected are issued on the 1st of each month and may be had at Messrs. Wheeler & Co.'s Bookstalls on the principal Railway Station platforms or at the "Bombay Gazette" Office—Price 8 annas.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Steotio Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. H. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o Bombay Gazette" Office.

ON VIEW.—"BONAFIDE SALE" of Artistic Furniture, Cabinet Sets of Drawing Room Suites, Roll top office table, carpets, Bluthner Cabinet Piano, Gas fittings, one Blackwood richly carved Zoondah Almirah, old China Jars, etc., etc., at the new platform line, opposite the Grant Road Station. Sale on SUNDAY, the 13th June, 1909.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete reshaffle of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL AND SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON will be CLOSED and the Stock, &c., TRANSFERRED to the HEAD OFFICES, at Secunderabad (Deccan), where orders and enquiries will receive the usual prompt attention.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Building. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables. Dinner Re 1-4-0; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas, Re. 1. Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

TO LET PORTION of a FLAT, in the Fort, Rs. 60 per month. Apply Box No. 1735, care of this Paper.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

UNPACKED TRIAL CONSIGNMENT. Fresh Stores of best makers ex Persia. Crane Sharp. HAJI JACKERIA IBRAHIM, 52, Esplanade Cross Road.

WANTED a Hindu COMPOUNDER for Bansda State. Pay Rs. 15 per month. Apply to Dr. MOHILE, Medical Officer, Bansda State.

Beauty's Secret.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is the only really SAFE face-cream. Delightfully refreshing, it frees the skin from tan, chaps, roughness, redness, wrinkles and insect bites. It contains no grease, but is Nature's simple secret for Beauty. No other cream is so cleansing, so beneficial or so harmless.

Icilma Fluor Cream

is deliciously fragrant and foamy, and imparts the marvellous cleansing and toning virtures of ICILMA NATURAL WATER. Cannot grow hair, needs no powder, and has none of the dangerous after-effects of greasy creams. Most economical of all creams. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.

AFTER SHAVING Icilma Fluor Cream cools and soothes, it removes all irritation and if rubbed on over night makes shaving surprisingly easy.

Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

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THE ORIENT BANK OF INDIA, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:—LAHORE.
BRANCHES:—BOMBAY and LYALLPOOR.
AGENCIES.—LONDON, CONSTANTINOPLE, CAIRO, and in all the Principal towns in India.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ..... Rs. 5,00,000
SUBSCRIBED ,, over ,, 3,66,000

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened free of charge and interest allowed 2 per cent. p. a.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 and 9 months at 5 and 4 1-2 per cent. respectively.

SHORT PERIOD DEPOSITS are received at special rates of interest which may be learnt on application.

SAVING BANK ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 4 per cent. p. a.

HAJEES' PASSAGE FUND.—Rules on application. Special Facilities are offered to regular customers.

BANKING BUSINESS transacted.

Rules of Business may be had on application at the Head Office or any of the Branches.

AHMAD HASSAN,
(Bar.-at-Law),
Managing Director.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital..... Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital ..... ,, 14,00,000
Reserve Fund..... ,, 1,50,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.
Agents and Correspondents throughout India,
HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and Bombay.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1903.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL... £1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL..... £ 800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

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Bombay	Tuticorin.	Aden (Camp.)
Madras.	Chittagong	Aden, (Steamer Point.)
Karachi.	Rangoon	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore,	Mandalay,	Mombasa
Lahore	Colombo,	Natrobi,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE: ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... ,, 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,, 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS CHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khatau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
BABUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhowanagar.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Hoorjo Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramsarain, Bombay.)
JENARHAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moontu of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

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INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,50,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS,

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

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Established over a Century.

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Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1573.

"608 Assorted" on all Invoices sent through Shippers.

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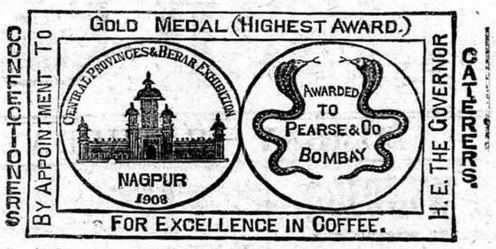
Gold Medal



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SOLD ALL OVER INDIA.

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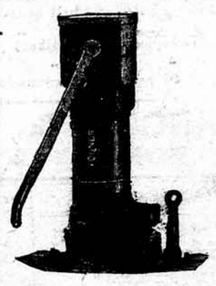
BAKERS, CONFECTIONERS AND CATERERS.

ESTABLISHED 1872.

APOLLO STREET.
BOMBAY.



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RYLAND STREET WORKS:
BIRMINGHAM, ENGLAND.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HYDRAULIC LIFTING JACKS

Ship, Bridge, Traversing Locomotive, Pulling, Carriages Lifter and other Types, Pulley Block,

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO 72.

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 16s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND HERBAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful complaints. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DISTRESSED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

"CAUTION—The name of "PHOSPHODYNE" is protected under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all.

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energising effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations.—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY,
HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

MONSOON PAULINS

made of

SUPERIOR WATER-PROOF CANVAS.

Samples and quotations on receipt of full particulars of requirements.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

CLUB BLEND WHISKY.

Rs. 2-4-0 per bottle.

TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA.
All Wine Merchants,

SOLE AGENTS
ALDRIDGE, SALMON & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY.

JOHN JAMESON'S THREE STAR WHISKEY

PURE POT STILL.
Famous for 100 YEARS.

JOHN JAMESON and SON, LIMITED, DUBLIN.
Distillers to H.M. the King.

SALES BY AUCTION.

COLLETT AND COMPANY.

BONAFIDE SALE,

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 13th Inst., at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. COLLETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the up-platform lines, just opposite the Grant Road Station, the very valuable and artistic latest design household furniture, such as telescopic large and small dining tables, real Morocco lined arm and without arm chairs, mirror back sideboards, meatsafe, Ice box, marble top chipandale table and teapoys, fan design tapestry lined drawing-room suites in 10 pieces, one brio-a-brac sofa with centre mirror to match, marble top hall chiffonniers and ornamental cabinets, Curzon gents' and ladies' low and easy chairs, revolving and plain top office tables, office and billiard benches, fancy tile-top teapoys and Jardineers, plate glass book cases, mahoganised double bedsteads, made to order, mirror back wardrobe and almirahs, marble top dressing and washand tables, also open carved furniture, large and small velvet piled hall carpets, kerosene oil Ditmar's table and hanging lam ps, curtains, one first rate mahogany solid brass frame upright grand cottage piano by Bluthner imported by Rose & Co., garden plants, medical instruments, microscopes, one full size enlarging camera, old Chinese flower vases and jar, gas and electric fittings of the Bungalow, gramophone, 2 Jost's typewriters, one Singer's nearly new sewing machine, (one Elaborately blackwood richly carved "Zoonda" almirah separated into 5 pieces, good for England or the Museum), etc., etc., the property of a deceased Lady.

Also a consignment of 400 cases of superior well known makers' paint of all sorts of different colours.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

COLLETT & Co.

Bombay, 12th June, 1909.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PH.LS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world

You want Beautiful Teeth

—for health's sake, for beauty's sake. It is quite easy to have pure white and beatiful teeth; to keep them in perfect condition; arrest decay.

All you require is a good brush and

Rowland's Odonto

"For Your Teeth."

It thoroughly cleanses the teeth and leaves a delightful fragrance in the mouth. It contains no grit.

Buy it, because it is [illegible] and sons, 67, Hatton Garden, London.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of native requirements.

The hands of the firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, & other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are executed by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, KEYMER, LONDON. TELEGRAMS, LONDON.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line.

Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line, Minimum Charge Re. 2.

TO BE LET.

A LARGE AIRY FURNISHED BEDROOM, with tiled floor, Electric Fan and Lights, separate Bath Room and spacious verandahs, private entrance. Suitable for one or two bachelors or married couple, near the Taj Mahal Hotel. Apply Box No. 1775, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,

FINANCIAL AGENTS AND GENERAL MERCHANTS.

Transact every kind of Personal Agency, particularly:—

NATIVE STATE AGENCY.—The Sovereigns, Princes, Chiefs, Nobles, and Jaghirdars of Native States will best consult their interests by employing this Firm as their Bombay Agents.

HOUSE, LAND, AND ESTATE AGENCY.—A Register kept of Houses, &c., wanted, and of all properties in the Market, which affords the best means of meeting the requirements of Vendors, Purchasers, and all who wish to hire or let Houses, Offices, &c.

ADVANCES on fixed and equitable mortgages (deposit of title deeds).

LOANS on every description of tangible or good persons security. Secrecy and dispatch guaranteed.

MOFUSSIL AGENCY.—Up-country residents will find greatly to their advantage to place all their Orders and Commissions in our hands. We undertake to execute them with care and fidelity and to give complete satisfaction.

GOVERNMENT PAPER, Stocks and Shares, bought and sold, and advice given as to investments.

RECOVERY OF OUTSTANDINGS, RENT, and DEBTS collected and recovered.

PARTNERSHIP AND BUSINESS AGENCY.—Partnerships negotiated, Partners with capital introduced. Capital procured for starting business. Purchase and Sales of businesses negotiated.

FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCES effected with the best Offices and at the most favourable rates.

S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
17, Bank Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lenses will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35,

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

Good **Pianos**

At Moderate Prices
For SALE
For HIRE
and on the
Easy Payment System.

S. Rose & Co. can offer you a first class selection of Pianos by Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.

All Specially Built for India

Telegrams "ROSEBUD," Bombay.

FORT, BOMBAY.

S. ROSE & CO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

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	Subscription Rate.	Discount Rate.
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SINGLE COPY...	... ONE ANNA;	

*For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ...	... Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line... ...	... ,, 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion ...	... Rs. 6-0 Per Inch.
Second Insertion ...	... ,, 3-8 do.
Third Insertion...	... ,, 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion !	... ,, 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	... ,, 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	... ,, 6-0 &c.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates. For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of Births, Marriages, Deaths and Memorial Notices, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Re. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in Advance.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

| | Town

Norwich Union Life Insce. Socty.

PURELY MUTUAL. CLAIMS PAID £24,000,000 ALL PROFITS TO POLICY-HOLDERS.

EXTRACT FROM "THE REVIEW":—

"From every point of view it may be unhesitatingly affirmed that there is no better Life Office in Great Britain than the Norwich Union."

For full particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHM & CO., *General Agents*

AGENTS WANTED.

Address: Grahams Buildings. O. C. B. WIMBUSH, *Manager.*

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE P. & O. Co's Mail Steamer Salsette, 2,391 tons, Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., arrived in harbour on Friday from Aden, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE Steamer Shah Ameer, 1,921 tons, Captain B. B. Pigot, arrived in harbour on Friday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal and pig iron.

THE Wilson Line Steamer Rinaldo, 2,791 tons, Captain G. E. Pickering, arrived in harbour on Thursday evening from Hull, with a general cargo.

THE B. & P. S. N. Co's. Steamer Mohammadi, 1,251 tons, Captain F. M. Gore arrived in harbour on Friday, from Durban &c., with a general cargo and 225 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's. Steamer Lhasa, 941 tons, Captain H. McDiarmid, sailed on Friday for Karachi, with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's Steamer Sealda, 3,437 tons, Captain R. Brown, sailed on Friday, for Sourabaya, in ballast.

THE German East Africa Line Steamer Gouverneur, 2,120 tons, Captain C. Burmeister, sailed on Friday, for Zanzibar &c., via Mormugoa, with a general cargo and Mr. Eyre Walker, Mr. Vandergate, Mr. Rustomji N. Mehta, and 100 deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lawada 2,124 tons, Captain G. Lane will sail to-day for Calcutta via Coast ports with a general cargo.

THE Clan Line Steamer Clan Robertson, 3,103 tons, Captain E. C. Ody, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Jumna 2,602 tons, Captain W. H. Gibson will sail to-day for Calcutta with a general cargo.

WHAT IS COLOUR BLIND NESS?

EXPERTS DIFFER.

THE shipping world, and particularly those holding captains' and officers' certificates are greatly exercised by two extraordinary cases where candidates in the present Board of Trade colour-vision test have been failed with both at the ordinary Board of Trade examination and on appeal where the examination was conducted by specialists appointed by the Board for the purpose. One case was that of Mr. Walter H. Glover, who passed for second mate some eighteen months ago and had served in this capacity on board a London steamer. On presenting himself for a certificate of competency as first mate, he was failed in colour-vision although he had passed successfully in this respect before. The Board of Trade then ordered a Local Marine Board Inquiry with a view to Mr. Glover's certificate as second mate being taken away from him on the ground of incompetency in eyesight. Mr. Glover, however, produced the expert evidence of Dr. W. Ettles, of the Royal Eye Hospital, who testified that Mr. Glover was not colour-blind. The London Local Marine Board, after hearing the evidence on both sides, decided that they would themselves test Mr. Glover. On doing so they decided that he was not colour-blind and that his certificate should be returned to him. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild being greatly concerned in this matter in so far as its members are concerned have also had their attention drawn to the case of one of their members, Mr. John Trattles, which is even more extraordinary than that of Mr. Glover. In the year 1904, Mr. Trattle's preparatory to sitting for his second mate's certificate was examined in colour-vision and passed. A few days after the Board of Trade discovered that his brother had been found defective in colour-vision and Mr. Trattles was thereupon subjected to re-examination in which he again proved successful. In 1905 Mr. Trattles presented himself for his first mate's certificate, but on this occasion was failed in colour-vision by the Board of Trade Examiner. He thereupon appealed to the Board of Trade and examined at South Kensington by a specialist who upheld the Examiner's decision. The Board of Trade then requested Mr. Trattles to surrender his second mate certificate which he declined to do. On his own part he presented himself for examination at the Central London Opthalmic Hospital and the South London Royal Infirmary, obtaining certificates from both that his colour sense was good. Ultimately, the Board of Trade ordered a Local Marine Board Inquiry in order that Mr. Trattles' certificate as second mate might be confiscated on the ground that he was defective in colour vision. On this enquiry being held in London the Local Marine Board, after testing Mr. Trattles themselves, declared that he was competent. In April 1906, Mr. Trattles again presented himself for examination for his first mate's certificate, was examined in colours and passed in this respect by a Board of Trade Examiner in London. He then sat for the remainder of the examination, in which he was successful, and obtained the Examiner's authority for the issue of his first mate's certificate. Subsequently the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen informed Mr. Trattles that his examination had been cancelled on the ground that he was colour-blind and his certificate was withheld. The President of the Board of Trade, on being appealed to, declined to intervene, and Mr. Trattles, therefore, has been without his first mate's certificate for some considerable time. The Imperial Merchant Service Guild have made arrangements for bringing the case of Mr. Trattles before Parliament very shortly; they have also addressed the strongest representations to the Board of Trade pointing out the injustice of this case and of the most unsatisfactory nature of the present Board of Trade tests in colour-vision. The Guild now learn that the Board of Trade have consented to give Mr. Trattles a re-examination in the course of the present week, and have agreed that his own specialist shall be in attendance at the same time. The Guild, also, hope to have a representative present, if possible, so that they may have some opportunity of judging the particular features of the matter.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

R I M S Dufferin.....Comdr F. Dobson.....R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour.....R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook Comdr A.J. Marsack.....R I Marine
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey St
R I M S Palinurus....Lieut Thyne in charge..Survey St
R I M S Dalhousie.....Comdr C Stocken.....R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—June 11.

Barotse.....2819.....Smith.....W & A Graham & Co
Clan Robertson...3104 Ody Calcutta...9-6 F Muir & Co
Cressington Court.....2716 Gleghorn.....Cory Bros
Counch.....2391 Scott.....W & A Graham & Co
Dunstor.....3016 Rutter.....The Captain
Gowanbarn.....2723 Forbes.....K Nixon & Co
Ipswich.....575 Pigot ...Ratgoon ..B & P S N Co
Kattenturn ...3513 Moulins .....W & Graham & Co
Kola.....510 Cole.....M M & Co
Moshtari.....1110 Green.....Bo & P S N Co
Mohammadi.1251...Gore.....B & P S N Co
Nurani.....2870 Clingan ...Calcutta...T Morrison & Co
Penlee .....2451 Michell .....T Morrison & Co
Redbridge.....2443 Vassey .....W & A Graham & Co
Rinaldo ....2791 Pickering .....F Muir & Co
Salsette .....2391 Lewellin.....Aden .....12-6 P & O Co
Shah Jehan ....2566 Webb .....B & P S N Co
Sofi.....1445 .....Bo & H S N Co
Shah Ameer....1021....Pigot.....B & H S N Co
Strathairly.....2733 McMahon ...W & A Graham & Co
Strathenarick .....2843 Stewart .....T Morrison & Co
Selsdon.....2451.....Bagil .....The Captain
Siberian.....2023 Rambush .....Volkart Bros
Zinnia .....2359 Clarke.....Andrew Yule & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—June 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
B Elba		Capt Cacace			Italian Man-of-War
F Umballa		3426 Raft	Antwerp		19-6 M M & Co
H Majidi		1857 Primrose	Jeddah		12-6 ..B & P S N Co
K Badrie		1618 Collinson		Karachi	14-6
					G Jeewajee
N Vancouver		2860 McDougall	Baltimore		17-6 B A Willis
O Leodiana		2128 Muir		N F	M M & Co
P Tokio		2181 Tarathall	via K'obi		12 6...F Muir & Co
P D G					
Nadori		1168 Grey		Busrah	14-6 B & P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Chupra...3954...Henderson.Antwerp.14-6 M M & Co
2 Olympia...3269 Tait .....Liverpool 22-6
W & A Graham & Co
3 R Rubattino...2681 Mancini Genoa 15-6 F R S N Co
4 Capri .....2718 Francisco .....Hongkong...17-6
Florio and R S N Co
6 Elbing .....3108 Leibforth...Hamburz.....12-6
Volkart Bros
7 Jumna ...2602 Gibson ...Calcutta 12-6 K Nixon & Co
8 Totomi Maru...2464 Smith.Kobe..12-6..N Y Koisha
10 & 11 Kattenturn... 3313 Masilena ...Hamburg 13-6
W & A Graham & Co
12 & 13 Persia 4198 Houghton...London...3-7 P & O Co
15 Bulimba ...1609 Butler.....Busreh...14-6 M M & Co

M W D D.

Delta.....4780 ...Snow...Shanghai ...23-6...P & O Co

H W P D.

Natravati....699 Cassum ...Karachi.....11-6 Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Rinaldo s	Pickering ...	Hull May 14
	Salsette s	Lewellin	Aden June 6
	Shah Ameer s.....	Pigot	Calcutta May 28
	Mahammadi s....	Gore	Durban May 7

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Hild s	Jensen	Taticorin
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid...	Karachi
	Sealda s	Brown	Sourabaya
	Gouverneur s	Burmeister ...	Zanzibar &c

The following vessels obtained their portclearances on Friday:—

Steamer Jumna Gibson for Calcutta.
" Clan Robertson Ody for Calcutta.
" Lawada Lane for Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on Friday:—

Steamer Rinaldo for Hull &c.
" Mohammadi for Zanzibar &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. & O. Company's s. s. Arabia with the homeward Mail's of the 5th instant arrived at Aden at 11-30 a. m. on Thursday the 10th June 1909.

The A. & O. Steamer Oceana with the China and Australian Mails is expected to arrive in Bombay at 8 a. m. on Monday the 14th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JUNE 11.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Olympia s—22 bales wool, R Moloobhoy; 2 bales wool, A H Mowji and Co; 126 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co; 350 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co; 50 bales hemp, J N Kapadia and Co; 214 bales wool, M J Joomabhoy and Co; 13 bales wool, S Bamji; 900 cwts wheat, 75 cwts wheat flour, G Ramjie; 2,635 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros; 204 cwts gum, S Cooverjee; 27 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 31 bales hemp, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Olympia s—328 casks salted skins, Stein Forbes and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Chupra s—260 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 2,000 cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 100 bales hemp, E Oomersey; 2,001 cwts poppyseed, and 1,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 200 bales cottonfy and waste, C Peeraj and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, H Maganlal.

Umballa s—2,001 cwts gingellyseed, 10,140 cwts poppyseed, and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 20 bales cotton cuttings, M Samgo.

FOR GLASGOW.

Olympia s—1,007 cwts myrabollams, G Madhawji and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Elbing s—1,200 cwts ajwanseed, Volkart Bros; 400 cwts cottonseed, 600 cwts cottonseed cake, Bergman and Hoffman; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros.

Katterturm s—50 bales hemp, G Madowji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Tokio s—4,064 cwts cottonseed, T Momraj; 975 cwts myrabollams, G Madhowji and Co.

FOR GENOA.

R Rubattino s—18 bales wool, B Hurbham; 160 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—250 bales cotton, 1,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 571 cwts castorseed, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1,500 bales twist, David Sasseon and Co; 300 cwts myrabollams, V Motichand.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales twist, C Bhawanidas.
Delta s—1,000 bales twist, C Ebranim and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Delta s—900 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co; 1,600 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Delta s—100 bales cotton, The Japan Cotton Trading Co.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	2
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dungri	0	0	4
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	15
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	2	3
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	0	18
F Parel, Sewre and Sion	0	0	1
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	9
Water Division	0	0	0
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	8
Total	5	4	60
This day last year	6	4	94
Do. 1907			72

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

June 11th, 1909.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	104	35	4
B	189	79	1
C	79	32	2
D	107	12	1
E	121	14	3
F	83	5	0
G	54	1	0
Total to date	737	178	11
Total rats killed			915

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

EUROPE.

BIRTHS.

BEAUMONT—May 24, at 22 Thurlee Square, S.W. the wife of Henry Dawson Beaumont, of a son.
DYSON-LAURIE—May 21, at 111 Gloucester Place, Portman Square, the Hon. Mrs. Dyson-Lauric, of a son.
HAMILTON—May 18, at St. George's Vicarage, Portsea, the wife of the Rev. C. H. Hamilton, of a daughter.
HURT—May 24, at 10 St. Michael's Terrace, Devonport, the wife of Lieut. H. A. le F. Hurt, R.N., of a daughter.
LEES—May 21, at The Priory, Hardway, Gosport, the wife of Capt. Orde Lees, Royal Marine Light Inf., of a daughter.
NUGENT—May 22, at Colchester, the wife of Lieut.-Col. O. S. Nugent, of a daughter.
PAINTER—On May 23, 1909, at Torquay, the wife of Harold L. Painter, Indian Civil Service (Bombay Presidency), of a daughter.
SIDNEY—May 23, at 107 Sloane Street, S.W., the wife of Hon. William Sidney, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

LAYTON—COOKE—May 21, at St. Matthew's Church, Croydon, Roland Churchill, son of the Rev. W.N. Layton and Catherine, Goff, daughter of Mrs. Cooke, of Wyke Regis, Weymouth.
VAUGHAN—HUNTER—May 22, Percy Vaughan, 8 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, barrister-at-law, to Marion Hunter, 21 Thurloe Square, assistant, medical officer, London County Council (Ed.).

DEATHS.

BALFOUR—May 22, at Florence, Italy, Frederic Henry Balfour, formerly Editor of the "North China Herald" and "Daily News," aged 63.
CONOLLY—May 21, in London, Col. Arthur Conolly, late Bengal Staff Corps, aged 66.
DRINKWATER—May 22, at Kirby, Isle of Man, Sir Wm. Lecco Drinkwater, Knt., formerly her Majesty's Deemster of the Isle of Man, for fifty years, aged 97.
HIGNETT—May 23, at 79 Sinclair Road, West Kensington, Charles Harrison Hignett, lieutenant-colonel, Retired List, aged 72.
MAYNE—May 17, at 1 Rochebey, St. Luke's, Jersey John Theophilus Boteler Mayne, late lieutenant-colonel, 2nd batt. Black Watch, aged 72.
O'MAHONY—May 19, at 15 Bulstrode Street, W., Redmond O'Mohony, late captain, 24th South Wales Borderers, aged 73.
SANDEMAN—May 18, at Glasgow, of pneumonia, Arthur D. Sandeman, aged 34, eldest surviving son of Colonel J. E. Sandeman, Orchard Lodge, East Sheen.
ST. JOHN—May 21, at Stokefield, Thornbury, Glos., Admiral Henry Craven St. John, aged 72.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

PRIESTLEY—June 10, at Malabar Hill, Bombay, the wife of W. Priestley, of a daughter.

H. T. BINKS,

UNDERTAKER AND MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,

Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.

TELEPHONE NO. 947.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 6-1m., 6-22a.; Low water, 0 3m., 11-51m.
Football, Co-operage: Y. M. C. A. vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

TO-MORROW.

Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 7-24m., 7-24a.; Low water, 1-3m., 1-13a.

Maxim: "Ascertain clearly what is wrong with you and as far as you know any means of ending it, take those means."—RUSKIN.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Last Quarter, 11th, 8h. 12-6m. a.m.; New Moon, 18th, 4h. 58·3m., a.m.; First Quarter 26th, 6h. 12·8m. a.m.; in Perigee, 12th, 9.8h, p.m.; in Apogee, 25th, 5.3h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Monday, June 14.—Bombay High Court re-opens after the Summer Vacation. Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m. Chamber of Commerce, balloting for an elective trustee of the Port, 10-30 to 4 p. m. Sun rises 6h. 1m. Sun sets, 7h. 16m.; High water, 8-34m., 8-21a.; Low water, 1-54m., 2-20a.

Tuesday, June 15.—Sirdar Carbonic Acid Gas Company Ordinary General Meeting, 6 Hummum Street, 5 p. m.. "Tale of Two Cities." In aid of Indo-British and Adams-Wylie Hospital, Empire Theatre, 9-30 p m.. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 9-33m., 9-14a.; Low water, 2-41m., 3-20a.

Wednesday, June 16.—Indian Manufacturing Company, Annual Ordinary General Meeting, 12 Hummum Street, 5 p. m. Bombay Woollen Manufacturing Company, Ordinary General Meeting, 3 Tamarind Lane, 1-30 p.m. Meeting of the Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m. G. I. P. Mechanics' Institute, Parel. The Bothwick Society Entertainers, 9-15 p. m., followed by a dance. Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m. High water, 10-26m., 10-4a.; Low water, 4-15a.

Thursday, June 17.—Sun rises, 6h. 1m.; Sun sets, 7h. 17m.; High water, 11-15m.: 10-52a.; Low water, 4-12m.; 5-6a.

THEFT OF TELEGRAPH WIRE.—About 400 feet of telegraph wire has been cut and stolen from the B. B. and C. I. Railway line between Church-Gate and Marine Lines Stations. The offence is reported to have taken place on the 25th April last.

MILL STRIKE.—The Manager of the Saraswati Mill had to close the Mill on Thursday, because it could not be worked in consequence of 88 operatives in the carding department having struck work. The men did not return to work yesterday and the mill was again closed.

THE YOUNG MEN'S MAHOMEDAN ASSOCIATION.—The 13th weekly meeting of the Young Men's Mahomedan Association will be held to-day (Saturday) at 9 p.m. (S. T.) at the Anjuman Islam School, New Nagpada, near J. J. Hospital, when Mr. Syed Ebrahim Kadiri will deliver a lecture on "Associations as Teachers" in English.

POPULAR POLICE INSPECTOR.—Mr. Acton, Police Inspector, Bandra, left the station yesterday for Europe on a year's furlough. A large number of people were present at the station to give him a hearty send-off. During the time that he was Inspector at Bandra, he has shown himself to be a very energetic and efficient Police officer while the affability of his manners endeared him to the Bandra public.

SUICIDE OF A SERGEANT.—Yesterday the Coroner held an inquest at the Colaba Station Hospital touching the death of Sergeant Sidney Evans, aged 28 years, of the 1st Gloster Regiment, who was under close arrest for an offence since Thursday, and who blew out his brains with a rifle-shot yesterday morning. The evidence of the Sergeant Major, of a Lance Corporal of the "R" Company, and of Dr. Clarkson of the Station Hospital, was recorded. The jury returned a verdict that death was due to injuries inflicted by a gun-shot wound, self-inflicted by the deceased while temporarily insane.

BAND AT THE BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. B. E. Pigott, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. H. C. Dane, commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S.T.) to-day (weather permitting):—

March	Territorial ..... Blankenburg
Overture	Zampa ..... Herold
Selection from	Iolanthe ..... Sullivan
Valse	A Toi ..... Waldteufel
Spanish Serenade	La Paloma ..... Yradier
Mareean	Chanson de Matin... Elgar
Wedding Dance of the Elves	Selomon

ARMY SCHOOL-MISTRESS' DEATH.—The death has occurred of an old Bombay inhabitant, Mrs. Byrne of Colaba, who was for many years School-mistress of the R. G. Artillery and Garrison at this Station. Whilst in England she was attached for duty to the Coldstream Guards and finally the Royal Horse Guards. For some time past, Mrs. Byrne was failing in health, in consequence of which she led a retired life. She was the author of a book, "Notes of Lessons," which was favourably reviewed in the Press and was popular among teachers. Her funeral was well attended, and the gathering testified to her popularity. The coffin was covered with the Union Jack as a mark of respect, and in memory of her valued services to the Army.

SOCIAL GATHERING AT DADAR.—The annual gathering of the Chandraseniya Kayastha Prabhu Social Club at Dadar took place on the evening of Sunday last in the bungalow of Mr. Narayan Atmaram Vaidya, and proved an unqualified success. There was a large concourse of the Prabhus of Dadar, and guests from Thana, Kalyan and other places. The proceedings commenced with a speech by Mr. K. A. Patankar, the Secretary, who revived the progress of the Club and discoursed on its aims and objects, after which the guests adjourned for dinner. The gathering was singularly opportune inasmuch as the recent widow re-marriage in the community had been the cause of friction among the Prabhus. It is a matter of satisfaction to know that members of both the pro and anti-widow re-marriage parties met in hearty "camaraderie" and dined together regardless of the threat of excommunication raised by a few persons in the community. The promoters of the gathering and particularly Messrs. N. A. Vaidya and K. A. Patankar deserve the greatest credit for the way in which the proceedings were conducted, and especially for bringing together both parties. The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the President, Mr. A. R. Chitre, retired Deputy Collector and three cheers for His Majesty the King-Emperor.

ACCOUNTANCY EXAMINATION.—An examination in book-keeping and accounts, conducted by the Clark's Civil Service College of London, was held at Bombay and Bhownagar in March last. Mr. Shapurji Bomonji Billimoria, Public Accountant, who is the Local Secretary of the above examination, has received by the last mail the results declaring 42 passes as under:—First Class—Joshi Bhalchandra Vasudev, Iyer T. S. R., Khambata Sorabji Maneckji, H. R. Wadia, Adhia Velji Kalianji, and Bhat Oodeshaukar Diushankar; Second Class—M. C. Iyibara, Hiroolal Limbabhai, Narayen Babacharya Kale. Bhat Chotalal Girdharlal, Mehta Jehangir Jamsetji, Patel Dayabhai Moorgabhai, Patel Gordhanbhai Vagjibhai, Khan Bomanji Beramji, Kaikheshroo Framji Parekh, Banaji Bamonji Sorabji, Chotalal Kurnashankar, Khras Darahshaw Framji, Daroowala Hormusji Bomanji, Khanthari Devprasad, Joshi B. D., Kanthari P. C., Hunsraj Vaghji, Vakil Dosabhoy Ardesir, Jalijar Rustom Gramna, V. N. Bakhshi, Jehangir Pestonji Ghadiali, Khodadad Hormusji Sethna, and Khurshedji Hormusji Palkhiwala Pass Class—Jehangir Rustamji Vakil, Ratanshaw Maneckji Engineer, Sorab Rustomji Mullaferoj, Kekhshroo Rustomji Sukdar, S. F. Madan, Sunderdas Vaghji Pirojshaw Ardeshir Chinoy, Slavaksh Naoroji Shrof, Rustom Ardeshir Sidinaksala, J. Dorabji Kanga, Govind Bala, Antia J. J. and Mullan J. D.

INDIAN ENGINEERS AND URALITE.

By invitation of the British Uralite Company, a party of Officers of the Royal Engineers on Indian Service, visited their Works at Higham, Kent, on the 27th May, and were conducted round the Works, the different processes being explained to them by Mr. C. R. Hoare (Chairman) Mr. Davidson (Managing Director) and various heads of departments

The basis of the British Uralite Company's products is asbestos. This, it was explained, is a mineral fibre composed of natural and practically infusible silicates of lime and magnesia. Glossy as silk, and often as finely fibrous, this mineral can yet resist the attacks of extremely high temperatures and show not the least sign of fusion or any other kind of damage. Nor is it affected by the strongest acids.

One machine can produce 700 sheets of Uralite 6 feet by 3 feet 1-8 inch thick, in eight hours, but the finished product will not be allowed to leave the Works until it has matured for six months. The sheets, after undergoing a series of elaborately graded stoving operations, are steeped alternately in solutions of sodium silicate at calcium chloride, with the effect that silicate of lime is deposited in the interstices of the fibres, stiffening the material into a rigid sheet, while approximating, chemically to the composition of the asbestos itself. Uralite is therefore, it will be seen, a purely mineral material, of homogeneous competition, and therefore not subject to decay, fibrous in structure, and therefore tough and strong, and in its nature and essence, eminently fire-resisting.

Uralite is in no way affected by gases acid fumes or damp, and has therefore been adopted in chemical and explosive works, foundries, breweries, and similar buildings, as well as in hospitals, where its hygienic character is well recognised.

Uralite roofing has been used in all parts of the world, its lightness (1 lb. to the square foot) and its immunity from breakage rendering it an ideal material for shipment and general conveyance, while its resistance to heat, its non-conductivity, and defiance of the ravages of insects make it peculiarly suitable for the tropics. It is manufactured in large sheets (up to 6 feet by 3 feet for use on the Colonial system, also in large or small diamond tiles, and in most of the usual slate sizes.

Uralite Asbestone, an improved form of asbestos cement sheet, manufactured by the British Uralite Company, is also an excellent fire-resisting material. It may be used for outside walls, as well as for interior partitions, ceilings, roofing, etc., and, like Uralite, it is easily and rapidly fixed, is light and durable, and can be painted or papered immediately after erection. It has been found invaluable by many of the large Railway Companies both here and abroad, rendering the carriage covered with it immune from the danger of fire, and being a perfect non-conductor its use in roofs of railway carriages has been much appreciated on account of the effective manner in which it excludes the rays of the sun and so prevents the vehicles being unpleasantly hot.

The specific gravity of asbestoes slate as against corrugated iron may be illustrated by the following fact:—Uralite Asbestone 3/16 inch thick weighs no more than the thinnest galvanized iron which it is rapidly supplanting, being far superior to that product, mainly on account of it not being affected by chemical vapour

It is manufactured in any size up to 6 feet by 3 feet, and in thickness from 9/64 inch to 1 inch. The most usual thickness is 3/16 inch for which the price is 1s. 10 1/2d per square yard. Other thicknesses in proportion.

The Uralite fireproof doors which the Company supply are of three several types. The warehouse door is built up of two thicknesses of wood (cross gained) with one thickness of Uralite between, and both faces and all edges covered with two thicknesses of Uralite. The armoured door is similar in construction to the ordinary armoured door, with the important addition of a layer of Uralite between the wood foundation and the steel sheeting.

The door designated "Uralite ordinary" has panels formed of a double thickness of Uralite: the whole area of the door, including the edges, being similary protected.

The warehouse door has successfully undergone a severe test by the British Fire Prevention Committee, who reported that although a temperature of 1,750 degrees Fahr 3 had been reached, the outer thickness of Uralite was not damaged. Doors protected with this material form part of the Company's fire testing hut at their Works, and have endured unscathed many a fierce fire.

The party were shown a wooden box lined with Uralite which was kept in a fierce flame for several hours, reaching a temperature of 1,760 degrees Fahr and yet its contents sulphur, paraffin, wax, and thin lead, a sheet of paper and a cigarette were in no way affected.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The Monsoon on the West Coast is weak, but has given light rain in the central parts of the Country. The depression in North-East India has disappeared after causing heavy rain in the neighbourhood of Dhubri and over the remainder of the field of the Bay Monsoon. Nearly general light rain has fallen. Dhubri reports fifteen inches; Jalpaiguri, six; Dinapore and Darjeeling, five; Jessore and Gauhati, three; Silchar, Shillong, Calcutta, Narayanganj, Sambalpur, and Purnea, two; Gorakhdur, four; Nowgong, one and a half.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to be nearly general in North-East India, United Provinces, the central parts of the country and the west of the Peninsula and Burma.

Arabian Sea Report.—The Mail Steamer "Salsette" left Aden on 6th and experienced normal monsoon winds until her arrival at Bombay.

HEAVY RAIN IN DARJEELING.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

It is still raining in Darjeeling which has had 20 inches in four days. The mails are arriving late daily.

THE WEATHER AT SEA.

The P. and O. Co's steamer "Salsette," Captain H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morniug from Aden, reports having experienced south-west monsoon.

The steamer "Shah Amir," Captain B. B. Pigot, which arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta, met with strong wind and high sea, squally weather and heavy rain at times.

The Wilson Line steamer "Rinaldo," Captain G. E. Pickering, which arrived here yesterday from Hull, had strong wind and heavy sea from 55 to 65deg. E.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

Normal monsoon winds were encountered by yesterday's mail steamer right across the Arabian Sea.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Esplanade In Cts	Byculla In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered...	7·50	6·52	6·69	6·86
Friday, 11th June	1·00	1·00	1·59	1·10
Total.....	8·50	7·52	8·19	7·96
Up to same date last year...	0·15	0·12	0·27	0·37

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.

June 11.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill...	1·12	6 90	0·14	0·10

Appended is Friday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (10th)	86·8	82·6	...	0·00
Jask	96·8	83·3	...	0·00
Muskat (10th)	97·8	89·1	...	0·00
Multan	107 8	88·0	...	0·00
Rawalpindi	103·9	81·9	...	0·00
Lahore	111·9	89 2	...	0·31
Sirsa	111·8	95·1	...	0
Ambala	105·6	84·0	...	0·84
Delhi	104·7	84·2	0·33	0·33
Agra	107·5	82·5	0 13	0·13
Mainpuri	102 3	79·0	0·23	1·54
Jhansi	...	...	...	...
Cawnpore	99·2	79·0	0·23	1·74
Allahabad	98·1	78·5	0·02	5 78
Jacobabad	113·6	83 8	...	0·00
Karachi	90 5	84·5	...	0 00
Ajmer	101·4	84·7	...	0.00
Jodpur	104·2	82·5	...	0·50
Kotah	102 5	85·6	...	1·33
Bhuj	95·6	81·0	...	0·03
Dwarka	88.3	82·7	0·01	0·01
Veraval	86·7	81·8	...	...
Baillo[illegible]	98·3	80·7	...	0·01
Jamnagar Para	99·1	80·5	...	1·95
Surat	94 1	82·6	0·01	0·03
Ahmedabad	101·6	82 2	...	0·19
Deesa	103·3	80 9	...	0·60
Neemuch	97·0	79 8	...	0·02
Indore	96·6	78·1	...	1 71
Jubbulpore	102·5	77·8	0·05	0·70
Saugor	98·6	73·5	0·60	0·79
Hoshangabad	103·1	80·0	...	0·09
Khandwa	100·2	80·6	...	0·05
Akola	100·7	81·6	...	0·56
Amraoti	100 8	75·3	0·76	0·76
Nagpur	99·1	74·8	0·43	1·05
Chanda	97·0	77·5	0·94	2·09
Raipur	98·2	76·1	0·26	2·23
Bombay	85·1	77·3	0·59	6·25
Ratnagiri	89·3	77·6	1·18	15·88
Mormugao	87·5	74·7	1·23	19 63
Marmagao	88·3	75·0	1·27	19·63
Malegaon	94·4	74·1	0·26	1·29
Ahamednagar	82·4	70·5	0 02	0·46
Poona	79·0	72·8	0·45	1·73
Sholapur	86·3	72 9	...	7·55
Kolhapur	83 2	70·2	...	4·07
Belgaum	72·8	68·6	0 75	4·49
Karwar	84·2	69·2	0·68	1·10
Nizamabad (Indur)	...	...	...	...
Hyderabad	90·3	74·7	...	3·15
Mangalore	85·7	71·9	1·44	19·23
Calicut	83·3	76·1	0·51	17·28
Cochin	86·2	78·8	0 18	12·88
Colombo	88·5	79·0	...	1·24
Masulipatam	99 2	84·3	...	1·50
Bellary	92 5	76·8	...	0·32
Cuddapah	98·2	73·1	...	1·98
Madras	101·0

INDIA IN PARLIAMENT.

THE INDIAN COUNCILS BILL.

In the House of Lords on Tuesday, May 25th the Royal assent was given to this Bill.

THE CHIVALRIC CONDUCT OF MR. KILBY.

In the House of Commons, on Monday, May 24, Mr. Samuel Roberts asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether his attention has been called to the conduct of Mr. R. G. Kilby, the Additional Deputy Magistrate of Midnapore, in sucking out the poison from a wound inflicted on his chaprasie by a rabid dog, and that in consequence the Deputy Magistrate had to go on half-pay, and at his own expense undergo treatment, both himself and his wife at Kasauli; and whether it is proposed to make any recognition of this act either by way of compensation or otherwise.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has no information as to the facts, or as to the intentions of the local Government; but he is glad to have the opportunity of recognising the fact that the conduct of the officer mentioned, if correctly described in the question, was greatly to his credit.

DEATHS FROM FEVER, PLAGUE, ETC.

Sir William Collins asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: What were the number of cases and deaths, and the corresponding rates per thousand, of enteric fever, cholera, plague, and smallpox respectively in the Native Army and among the European troops in India in each year from 1900 to 1908.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Government of India will be asked to furnish a return giving the information asked for.

TRINCOMALEE HARBOUR.

In reply to Mr. Rees, Mr. McKenna said: The naval establishment at Trincomalee was reduced to a cadre early in 1905. The submarine mining equipment stores, and boats were then taken over from the War Office, and such of them as were serviceable were appropriated for naval use.

THE DEPORTATION OF INDIANS.

On Tuesday, May 25, Mr. Gwynn asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the nine British subjects in India who were deported in December last without charge or trial are debarred from taking any civil or criminal proceedings either to obtain their liberty or vindicate their characters; and, if so, can he say what safeguard any British subject in India possesses under the existing administration against being imprisoned for an indefinite period by the Executive.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State is advised that the answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative; the answer to the second part is that no British subject in India runs any risk of the nature indicated unless his conduct is such as to satisfy the Governor-General in Council that it is necessary to place him under restraint in order to secure the British dominions from internal commotion. (Opposition cheers.)

Mr. Gwynn: May I ask whether there are not among these nine deported gentlemen persons against whom no other charge had ever been brought before except that of being constitutional agitators.

Mr. Hobhouse: No charge has ever been brought against these gentlemen. (Some Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under-Secretary for India whether any or all of the nine British subjects who were deported in December last by order of the Indian Executive, without charge or trial had made protestations to the Government of their innocence of any offence and asked to be informed of the grounds for their deportation and imprisonment; and, if so whether any reply had been sent.

Mr. Hobhouse: According to the information received by the Secretary of State, three of the persons arrested had made representations in the sense indicated; they were informed in reply that they were arrested in order to preserve a portion of His Majesty's dominions from internal commotion.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked how, if these men had no chance of rebutting the charges against them, the Viceroy was to know that they were guilty.

Mr. Hobhouse: I have already pointed out, in answer to many questions in this House, that these gentlemen, never having been brought before a Court—and the Regulation of 1818 expressly provides that they need not be brought before a Court—no charge has ever been preferred against them. (Cheers.)

Mr. Mackarness asked whether the Regulation of 1818 did not, in terms, provide that they should at all times be able freely to make representations on the supposed grounds of their deportation, and how they were to know the supposed grounds of their deportation if they were refused all information.

Mr. Hobhouse: It is open to them to make representations to the Government of India, and those representations have been made and have been considered.

Mr. Mackarness: Have they been told the supposed grounds of their deporation?

Mr. Hobhouse: It is for them to suppose the grounds. ("Oh")

Mr. Keir Hardie asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether in the case of Krishna Kumar Dutt, Krishna Kumar Mitra and the other Indian gentlemen who were deported and imprisoned without trial in December last, any warning was previously addressed to any of them by the Government of India indicating that they were suspected of practices dangerous to public order or of any indictable offence and, if so, with what result.

Mr. Hobhouse: So far as the Secretary of State is aware no communication of the kind described was made to any of the persons arrested.

Mr. Keir Hardie asked whether these gentlemen would be free to communicate direct with the Secretary of State for India.

Mr. Hobhouse: I think it is necessary that these communications should go through the Government of India who are primarily responsible for their arrest and deportation.

Mr. Mackarness asked how a man who was deported was to know that he was a danger to the internal safety of India if he were not warned at all beforehand by the Government.

Mr. Hobhouse: He finds out that he is considered dangerous by his deportation. ("Oh" and cheers.)

Mr. Keir Hardie asked what safeguard there was for any British subject in India. (Cheers.)

Mr. Hobhouse: That is precisely the question I answered earlier in the afternoon.

Mr. F. E. Smith asked whether these men had ever been given any opportunity of explaining the charges brought against them. (Some Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Hobhouse: No charges, in that sense, have ever been brought against them. (Cheers.)

Mr. F. E. Smith: Have they ever had explained to them the grounds on which it has been thought necessary by the Government of India to interfere with their personal liberty? (Some Ministerial cheers.)

Mr. Hobhouse: If the hon. gentleman will give me notice I will give him an answer.

Mr. Byles asked whether the Secretary of State for India has received any official information that the nine gentlemen who were deported from Bengal without trial last December were so deported for their connection with a political agitation dangerous to public order; and, if so, whether the agitation was that known as Swadeshi, for the encouragement of native industries, or was it some other and separate movement of a criminal nature.

Mr. Hobhouse: The persons referred to were arrested because the Government of India were satisfied that their detention was necessary to secure a portion of His Majesty's dominions from internal commotion. The Secretary of State is not prepared to make any further statement as to the nature of the grounds upon which the Government of India took action.

Mr. Byles asked for a reply to the latter part of his question—whether the political agitation in India was part of the Swadeshi movement.

Mr. Hobhouse: I believe that was partly the case in regard to the commotion to which I referred.

Mr. MacNeill: Is the hon. gentleman aware that the exercise of the power of arbitrary imprisonment led to a successful revolution and change of dynasty in this country and whether subjects of the Crown in India have been guaranteed full rights as British subjects?

Mr. Hobhouse: They exercise those rights subject to the security of the civil condition of the country being in every way complete. If they transgress they are liable under the Regulation of 1818.

Mr. MacNeill: Is the hon. member aware that the Regulation of 1818 was passed by irresponsible nobodies and never sanctioned by the House of Commons. (Cries of "Oh, oh.")

No answer was given.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Prime Minister, whether in view of the numerous deportations recently sanctioned in India, he could state any precedent for refusing information to the House of Commons as to the grounds upon which the Executive had deported and imprisoned British subjects without charge or trial, in a time of peace, when the Courts of justice were open, in a British dependency for the government of which the Imperial Parliament was responsible.

Mr. Hobhouse: The House of Commons was, during the debate on the address, fully informed as to the grounds on which the persons referred to have been deported and the Secretary of State is not aware of any precedent for going into further detail. As the hon and learned member is aware the fact that the Courts of justice are open is irrelevant, since the Regulation purports to provide for cases in which the institution of judicial proceedings may be "unadvisable or improper."

Mr. Mackarness: Is the hon. gentleman aware that ten years ago, when two men were deported by the late Government in Bombay the fullest information was given by Lord George Hamilton to the House without the slightest demur? Is there any objection to following that precedent?

Mr. Hobhouse: I believe that statement is not absolutely accurate.

Mr. Mackarness: In what respect?

Mr. Hobhouse: In that the information in that case was, I understand, refused to the House.

Mr. MacNeill: Is the hon. gentleman aware that I put the question to Lord George Hamilton and he gave me the fullest information?

The Speaker: Order, order.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether, in December last, when nine Indian gentlemen were deported from their homes without charge or trial by orders of the Government of India, the Courts of justice were open; and whether any complaint was made to the Secretary of State, before he sanctioned these deportations, that the Courts were not efficient or that the judges were not competent to try any charges brought before them.

Mr. Hobhouse: The answer to the first question is in the affirmative, and to the second in the negative.

Mr. Morrell asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the fact that in December last an Act was passed by the Government of India for the more speedy trial of criminal offences before a special Court of three judges without a jury and without any preliminary examination of the accused, and that a few days afterwards nine Indian gentlemen were deported and imprisoned without charge or trial, he can state what reason there was for not bringing them to trial before the special Court for any offences they might have committed.

Mr. Hobhouse: I would refer the hon. member to the answer given to a similar question asked by him on March 16.

Mr. Ponsonby asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether it is the intention of the Secretary of State to sanction any further deportations of British subjects without charge or trial in India; and, if so, whether he will recommend to the Indian Government that before a man is deported some warning should be given to him by the authorities that he is considered to be a danger to the public peace within the meaning of the Bengal Regulation of 1818.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State is unable to make any statement as to the course that he may adopt in circumstances which have not arisen, and may not arise; but he is not in any case prepared to take the action suggested in the second part of the question.

Mr. Charles Price asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the Secretary of State is now prepared to reconsider the position of the nine Indian gentlemen who were deported, last December, by order of the Executive; and whether these gentlemen can be informed of the nature of the charges brought against them.

Mr. Hobhouse: The answer to the first part of question is in the negative; in reply to the second parts, the Secretary of State has nothing to add to the answers which have already been given to similar question in this House.

Mr. Luttrell asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the fact that the Government of India regard proceedings under the Bengal Regulation of 1818 as preventive and not punitive, he can state whether the evidence upon which the nine British subjects in Bengal were, in December last, deported without charge or trial was evidence which showed that no crimes had been actually committed by any of those persons, but only that they were suspected of being likely to commit crime.

Mr. Hobhouse: As I stated in reply to a question last Tuesday, the Secretary of State is not prepared to make any statement as to the nature of the information on which the Government of India acted in applying the Regulation of 1818.

Mr. Mackarness asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether, in view of the reliance which is now being placed by the Government of India upon the Bengal Regulation of 1818 for the deportation and imprisonment of British subjects without charge or trial, the Secretary of State will recommend the amendment of that Regulation, by providing that, in accordance with the provisions of the Irish Protection of Person and Property Act of 1881, no person shall be arrested by a warrant of the executive unless that warrant states the character of the crime of which the prisoner is suspected and a copy of the warrant be furnished to the prisoner, and a statement of the ground of the arrest laid before Parliament, and each case reconsidered every three months by the Executive Government.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State is not prepared to take the action suggested. The Regulation already provides for the reconsideration of each case every six months by the Governor-General in Council.

Mr. Bennett asked the Prime Minister: Whether any evidence has been laid before him to show that the nine British subjects who were deported from their homes and imprisoned by the Government of India in December last, without charge or trial, have committed or been parties to any form of anarchical violence, such as was suggested by him in a reply recently addressed to the memorial of 146 members of this House; and, if so, whether that evidence has been, or will be at any time, made known to the persons implicated, so that they may have an opportunity of clearing themselves.

Mr. Hobhouse: I would refer the hon. member to the speech of the Under-Secretary of State in the debate on the Address on February 24, to which the Secretary of State has nothing to add.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he can say how many times in the week the assistant surgeons at the General Hospital and the Eye Hospital, Madras, are allowed to perform major operation; and whether the operation work is restricted exclusively to members of the Indian Medical Service.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has no information on the subject.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that the higher ranks in the medical and sanitary services in the Native States of India are usually filled by Indians; and whether it is proposed to follow that example in British India, or, on the contrary, to close the higher ranks of the medical profession in British India against qualified Indian gentlemen who are unable, through poverty or other reasons, to come to London for the examination for the Indian Medical Service.

Mr. Hobhouse: I would refer the hon. member to the answer given to a similar question on May 17, and to the papers since presented to Parliament (Cd. 4666).

THE STATION STAFF AT LUCKNOW.

On Wednesday, May 26, Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he is aware that complaints are made in India of the insufficiency of the Station staff at Lucknow to cope with any sudden increase in the local traffic of the Oude and Rohilkund Railway; and whether he will inquire into the matter.

Mr. Hobhouse: The Secretary of State has received no information as to the complaints referred to by the hon. member, but he has no doubt that if they are brought to the notice of the Railway Board they will receive due attention.

THE INDIAN MEDICAL SERVICE.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether the present President of the Medical College, Madras, was appointed to that post after having acted as a Surgeon on the personal staff of three successive Governors of Madras; and what educational experience this gentleman possesses to qualify him for his present appointment.

Mr. Hobhouse: The present Principal of the Medical College, Madras, was Surgeon to the Governor of Madras from May 1892 to February 1902. He has also held various other appointments in the Medical Service, and was Professor of Medical Jurisprudence and Professor of Surgery for two and a half years before he became Principal. The appointment is one for which the authorities in India are responsible and the Secretary of State sees no reason to question the propriety of their selection.

Mr. Kettle asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether it is the policy of the Government of India to make use of the civil branch of the Indian Medical Service as a reserve of officers for the Indian Army; whether it is proposed in case of war to withdraw officers of the Indian Medical Service from the posts which they hold at present in all the important civil medical institutions; and, if so, whether any provision is or will be made to fill their places.

Mr. Hobhouse: The civil side of the Indian Medical Service is intended to be used to a considerable extent as a war reserve; but the officers holding the more important and specialised posts in civil medical institutions are not regarded as a part of the war reserve.

INDIAN MEDALS.

Colonel Philipps asked the Under-Secretary of State for India, whether he will consider the desirability of extending the period for which the India medal was granted for the operations in 1901 and 1902 so as to include the period from Dec. 1, 1900, to Nov. 23, 1901, during which time a number of Indian regiments which were employed in blockading the passes into the Mahsud Waziri country underwent all the hardships of active service.

Mr. Hobhouse: In recommending the grant of a medal for the active operations which began on Nov. 23, 1901, the Government of India stated that the operations of the passive blockade which preceded were not, in their opinion, of such a nature as to justify their inclusion. The Secretary of State is not prepared to propose the revision of the decision arrived at by His Majesty's Government in 1902, which was in accordance with the recommendation of the Government of India.

OFFICERS' KNOWLEDGE OF RUSSIAN.

On Thursday, May 27, Mr. Rees asked the Under-Secretary of State for India: How many officers in the Indian Civil Service are qualified Russian interpreters; and how many are employed in appointments in which a knowledge of this language is essential or advantageous.

Mr. Hobhouse: So far as can be gathered from the Civil Lists, four members of the Indian Civil Service now serving in India are qualified Russian interpreters. None is employed in an appointment in which a knowledge of the language is essential or advantageous.

THE QUEEN AT THE TOURNAMENT.

Enthusiasm of Young Princes.

London, May 29.

The Queen visited the Royal Naval and Military Tournament yesterday and met with an enthusiastic reception from the large concourse of people at Olympia.

The fact that her Majesty had intended to be present with the King at Epsom to see the Oaks, and that she had generously cancelled this engagement at the eleventh hour in order that the Service charities in which she is so deeply interested might benefit by her presence at the Tournament, appealed to the popular imagination, and the Queen drove through streets lined with cheering crowds.

With her were Princess Victoria, Princess Mary of Wales, and the third and fourth sons of the Prince and Princess of Wales—Prince Henry and Prince George. The Queen looked remarkably well in a cloth gown of a very delicate mauve tint. Her ostrich feather boa was in a darken shade, and she were a toque of purple straw trimmed with violets and a mauve ostrich feather.

Bluejackets, under Lieutenant Lacklan Mackinnon R. formed a guard of honour on the carriage-way was from Hammersmith-road to the entrance; and from there to the Royal box, with its draperies of green and garlands of roses, surrounded by a golden crown, the Queen's path was lined by a dismounted party of the 3rd (Prince of Wales's) Dragoon Guards. When the Royal party entered the box a guard of honour of the 2nd battalion Coldstream Guards, with the King's colours and the band of the regiment, formed up in the arena and gave a Royal salute.

The two little Princes, who had previously visited the tournament with their parents, leaned over the sides of the Royal box and applauded vigorously. The Queen, who carried a bouquet of beautiful mauve orchids, smiled encouragement to all the competitors.

It was nearly six o'clock when the Royal party left the tournament, large crowds again awaiting their appearance outside.

THE consideration of the Bill by which the Central London Railway seeks to extend its line from the Bank to Liverpool-street has been begun by a House of Common's Committee.

A WAREHOUSE of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, situated in Old Scotland Yard, and separated by a narrow court from one side of the Hotel Victoria, was the scene of a fire on May 24. A lift-shaft, acting as a flue, swept the flames from the basement to the fifth floor, fifteen men working on the topmost floor having to run for safety as the flames ran up the shaft and seized upon bundles of Bibles, Prayer Books, and pamphlets, more than 7,000,000 of which were stored in the warehouse. Owing to the proximity of the hotel a district call was given by the fire brigade, and more than twenty engines dashed up. There were 200 firemen on the scene and 100 men of the Salvage Corps. Seeing flames shooting from the warehouse windows, which opened upon the hotel, the firemen dragged hoses through the hotel vestibule, along corridors, and up to the second and third storey bedroom windows. From here they played upon the flames, and prevented any danger of the hotel becoming involved. In the street were used the comparatively new steel telescopic fire towers. They stand eighty feet high, and a firemen from the top directs a powerful jet of water through a long nozzle, which moves on a pivot like a machine-gun. There was 56,000, worth of stock in the warehouse, and nearly a third was estimated to be damaged.

EUQUININE.

LIKE QUININE

IT CURES

Malaria fevers, influenza, whooping cough, typhoid fever, neuralgias, and it is furthermore a tonic and an excellent prophylactic of malaria. It has no bitter taste, does not incommode the stomach, and has much less influence on the nervous system than ordinary quinine. Obtainable from all Druggists.

Wholesale Agents,

SCHRODER, SMIDT & CO.,

BOMBAY.

THE "LONDON GAZETTE"

Admiralty, May 22.

Royal Naval Reserve—Probationary Sub-Lieut. H. McConkey has been confirmed as sub-lieutenant (Jan. 1, 1908).

War Office, May, 25.

Special Reserve.

The undermentioned officers to be honorary colonels from the dates specified against their names:—

3rd Batt. Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.)—Honorary Col. the Right Hon. L. Marquess of Zetland, K. T., late 3rd Batt. Alexandra, Princess of Wales's Own (Yorkshire Regt.) (May 26).

3rd Batt. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.)—Honorary Col. (Honorary Lieut.-Col. in the Army) A. K. Wyllie, C. B., late 3rd Batt. the Duke of Wellington's (West Riding Regt.) (July 12, 1908).

Regular Forces.

Commands and Staff.

Col. R. C. A. Bewicke-Copley, C. B., from a General Staff officer, first grade, to be a temporary brigadier-general to command a brigade, vice Col. M Q Jones, C B (May 17). Col, Sir R A W Colleton, Bart, C B, from commanding No. 4 district to be a temporary brigadier-general to command a district in South Africa (May 15).

Cavalry.

Royal Horse Guards—Lieut Lord A R Innes-Ker to be captain, vice G V S Bowlby, seconded (May 10)

3rd King's Own Hussars—Ridingmaster and Honorary Capt C E Hann retires on retired pay (May 26)

Royal Regiment of Artillery.

Royol Horse and Royal Field Art—Capt E R Burne to be adjutant, vice E W M Cuninghame, seconded (April 19) Qrmr and Honorary Lieut A Betenson retires on retired pay (May 26).

Royal Garrison Art.—Lieut Col and Brevet Col S V Thornton, on completion of five years' service as a regimental lieutenant-colonel, retires on retired pay. The undermentioned majors to be lieutenant-colonels:—C A Muspratt-Williams, vice S V Thornton, and to be seconded for service in the Indian Ordnance Dept.; C. W. Richardson, vice C. A. Muspratt-Williams. The undermentioned captians to be majors:—A. C. Williams, vice C. W. Richardson; W. H Holdsworth Hunt, vice A. C. Williams, seconded (May 25). Capt. G. Badham-Thornhill is second while studying the Chinese language (May 14). The undermentioned supernumarary captains are restored to the Establishment:—R. C. Smythe, vice K. D. Field (May 10). R. H. Manley, vice G. Badham-Thornhill (May 14). Supernumerary Lieut. H. M. Holland is restored to the Establishment, vice J. D. D. Brancker, seconded (April 15). Capt. K. D. Field to be an Instructor in gunnery (Second Class), to complete Establishment (May 10).

Foot Guards.

Coldstream Guards—Lieut. R. A. Arkwright is seconded for service on the Staff (April 28).

Scots Guards—Qrmr. and Honorary Capt. G. Payne retires on retired pay; Superintending Clerk D. Kinlay to be quartermaster, with the honorary rank of lieutenant, vice Honorary Capt. G. Payne (May 26).

Infantry.

The Norfolk Regt.—Lieut. C. M. Leatham, from the East Yorkshire Regt., to be captain, vice P. V. P. Stone, seconded for service under the Colonial Office (May 26).

The Prince of Wales's Volunteers (South Lancashire Regt.)—Lieut. A. Dickson to be captain, in succession to Major F. A. Dudgeon, who holds a Staff appointment (April 24.)

The Welsh Regt.—Second Lieut. G. D. Melville is seconded for service with the West African Regt. (May 8.)

The Loyal North Lancashire Regt.—Lieut R. T. Pelly to be adjutant, vice Capt. J. G. Fairlie (May 25.)

Princess Charlotte of Wales's (Royal Berkshire Regt)—Second Lieut A. H. Perrott is seconded for service on the Staff (April 15.)

The Duke of Cambridge's Own (Middlesex Regt)—Second Lieut H A Cartwright to be lieutenant, vice F Macdonald, seconded (April 10).

The Prince of Wales's Lienster Regt (Royal Canadians—Capt F C Heneker is seconded for service on the Staff (May 13).

The Royal Munster Fusiliers—Lieut J W E Boulderson is seconded for service under the Colonial Office (May 8).

The Army Service Corps.

The undermentioned second lieutenants to be lieutenants, under the provisions of Article 29 of the Royal Warrant for Pay and Promotion 1907:—W G Otway, G Bontflower, T W Ryan, J E Fasken (May 23).

Army Medical Service.

Royal Army Medical Corps—Lieut Col A S Rose M B, retiree on retires pay (May 26).

Queen Alexandra's Imperial Military Nursing Service. Miss G A Aitchison, staff nurse, resigns her appointment (May 24).

Memoranda.

Lieut, Col. St G E W Burton, the Black Watch (Royal Highlanders), to brevet colonel (May 24); Lieut. J H Nash Halfpay List, is placed on retired pay (May 25). The undermentioned officers, having been admitted to the Indian Army, and to rank from the dates specified against their names, are granted the rank of lieutenant from those dates, but without pay or allowances: —Lieut. H L Holmes (late Royal Garrison Art, (Oct. 23, 1903); Lieut. C Newington (late the Northamptonshire Regt.) (Oct. 4, 1905); Lieut K R McCloughlin (late Royal Garrison Art.) (March 23, 1906); Lieut H W Young (late Royal Garrison Art) (March 21, 1907); Second Lieut L C C Rogers (late the Bedfordshire Regt.) (Nov. 29, 1908).

Admiralty, 25th May.

The following qualified candidates for the Naval Medical Service have been appointed Surgeons in His Majesty's Fleet:—Kenneth Hill Hole, MB, Gilbert Francis Syms, Arthur Addison Sanders, MB, Michael Paul Fitzgerald, MB, John Hadwen, MB, Harry Williams Nicholls, Raymond Paul Middleton Roberts, Alfred Graham Malcolm, MB, Horace Charlton Devas, Henry Burns, MB, Hugh Francis Briggs, MB, Gordon Alexander Jackson, MB, BA, William Miller, MB, James Stewart Orwin, MB, James Barrett, MB, dated 14th May.

Admiralty, 26th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 13th May, 1901.

Lieutenant Brian Lifford Hewitt has been transferred to the Emergency List. Dated 12th May.

In accordance with the provisions of His Majesty's Order in Council of 28th March 1903.

Lieutenant James Curtis has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 25 May.

Gunner William George Richards has been promoted to the rank of Chief Gunner in His Majesty's Fleet. Dated 23rd May.

Royal Naval Reserve.

In accordance with the Rugulations for the Royal Naval Reserve—

Lieutenant Charles Kinghorn McIntosh has been placed on the Retired List, at his own request, with permission to assume the rank of Commander in the Royal Naval Reserve Dated 25th May.

Lieutenant Archibald Hamilton Ryley has been placed on the Retired List. Dated 25th May.

Acting Sub-Lieutenant Richard Kay Harrison has been confirmed as Sub-Lieutenant. Dated 20th September, 1907.

Admiralty, 27th May.

In accordance with the provisions of Her late Majesty's Order in Council of 1st April, 1881—

Staff-Surgeon Robert Robertson Fasson, M.B., has this day been allowed to withdraw from His Majesty's Naval Service, with a gratuity.

GOUT.

6 YEARS CURED.

Mr. James Vick, of Avon Cottage, Batheaston near Bath, England, is well known and highly respected. He writes: "Dear Sirs,—You will remember that about three years ago I called to thank you personally for the good Doan's Backache Kidney Pills had done me. It is now nearly six years since I commenced taking Doan's Pills, and I have never had an attack of the kidney complaint from that time, although I still take a pill now and then as a safeguard, which keeps me all right.

"But for many years I suffered terribly from severe attacks of gout two or three times during each year. Since taking Doan's Backache Kidney Pills I have been entirely free from the gout, and have not suffered as I used to from the severe pains in my back. I surprise all my friends by the good health I enjoy, and I feel better now than I did forty years ago; that is saying good deal, for I am 79 years of age. My friends say I am a wonderful man to do what I do.

"I only hope my testimony will be of help to others. Yours very truly, (Signed) James Vick."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are sold by all medicine dealers and stores at Rs. 2 per bottle, or 6 bottles for Rs. 10-8-0, or from Doan's Medicines, P.O. Box 20, Bombay.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

DRESS FOR THE THEATRE.

A pretty addition to a theatre toilette is a muff of soft silk, chiffon, or velvet, made of the same colour as the dress, and decorated with either ribbon embroidery or sprays of flower handpainted. These muffs are wide and flat, but have just a small opening at the top for the hands, so that their effect is that of something entirely flat. Deep frills of lace edge them, and fashionable women are collecting pieces of antique lace of the most valuable periods for these trimmings. These show to good advantage when arranged as an edging or a frill. The sprays of flowers worked in ribbon embroidery are usually done on the stuff of which the article itself is composed, and occasionally a touch of ribbon finishes the edging of lace, where hand-painted flowers are preferred the design chosen is bold, standing out with good effect from the ground tone of the muff. Worn with these are sometimes small ruffles of net caught just under the shoulders, with flowers composed either of ribbon or silk, and from which small frills of lace fall. Flowers are used everywhere, and for millinery purposes the newest are composed of muslin. They are very large, and when such blooms as roses are simulated in white, cream, or pale pink it is very difficult to distinguish them from the real A black straw hat with nothing save a bunch of these flowers to trim it is one of the prettiest fancies of the season.

TWEEDS

Tweeds are finer and more closely woven than they were last year, and there are some new pale tints which vie with white. The Norfolk jacket always holds its own and when well cut and well worn is with difficulty surpassed. Contrasts introduced by French and Vienness tailors are more delicate than those generally associated with English taste; but, since all the tweeds in pale cream, violets shades of pink, and variegations of different colours have been selected for English wear, it is not at all unliked that the shades of velvet that compose the collars and cuffs for them will also share their popularity. One of the most successful wraps of the season is made out of a plaid and trimmed with the fringes. It is essentially French, and one of the most useful things we have had for a long time. It is somewhat after the model of the Inverness cape but since it is made of lighter stuff, it answers different purposes. These garments are easily slipped on over light dresses. In referring to such articles of useful year as tweeds and serges, the sleeveless jacket of serge or tweed must not be forgotten. There is a strange fancy for the combination of serge of the darkest shade of navy blue and of the finest make with back satin. The sleeveless coat takes the form of a long tunic tightly fitted. Under this is the skirt, also of serge, with a tight and clinging blouse of black satin. The close sleeves of the satin outline the arm quite to the wrist, and the fronts of the coat are turned out with wide revers, also a satin. Of course the contrast might very well be carried out in serge or fine tweed of any colour, though the design is one of the many fanciful associations with the ever-useful blue serge.

HADDOCKS.

A HADDOCK is a flat, yellow fish shaped like a child's kite, which is generally eaten at breakfast, but which is also very useful as a political argument. It is more or less salt, and is eaten hot with butter. This is the apotheosis of the creature; in its native water it is merely an ugly, common-looking fish, with a big head, clumsy shoulders, and tapering body. It has staring eyes, and a coarse-looking skin, and is altogether quite unlike its better self the haddock of commerce. Why it should be called a haddock before it is a haddock is one of those things which no man can understand. To become the real thing it has to have its clumsy head cut off, its backbone taken out and put through some process which renders it a picturesque tinge of yellow, and makes it as little like its original self as it is possible to be. The end of it all is that the creature becomes a haddock, and by some unobservant persons is considered a dish fit for an epicure.

In the course of these mysterious processes the fish is deprived of its enormous head and of its goggle eyes. The question is what becomes of these now useless appendages. They cannot be all eaten by vagrant cats, and one legend is that they are applied to the fields as manure. It may be that this is what becomes of them, but no one has ever seen a field strewn with haddocks' heads; and what would be encouraged to grow by such an application utterly passes the imagination. The theory, however, receives some support from the poem by Lewis Carroll, concerning an aged man who sat upon a gate. This venerable personage declared that he spent part of his time looking among the heather for haddocks' eyes, which he made into waistcoat buttons. This would seem to imply that heather is the crop which thrives most on haddocks' heads, the eyes being evidently a waste product when the aged man was not at work. What remains of the fish is, or ought to be, a very succulent breakfast dish if properly cooked, and if not fit for an epicure, it is at least by no means to be despised by a hungry man. But it wants most careful cooking, otherwise it becomes as leathery as it looks. The fresh fish is best eaten with oyster or shrimp sauce, though many people think that either sauce is better without the fish; or it may be eaten with a cream made of milk, flour, parsley, and onions, which should be mixed absolutely smooth and seasoned with plenty of salt and pepper. In truth the haddock is but an insipid fish, and therefore is frequently eaten with the stuffing appropriate to that most insipid of meats, veal. Fresh haddock is at its best as a foundation on which a clever cook can build up a culinary triumph. Its want of flavour lends itself admirably to this purpose, and it is more than probable that many a cunning and high-sounding dish is composed, not of the nobility of the sea, but of the more commonplace haddock. The true test of excellence in fish, flesh, or foul is that it can be eaten without sauce, and in this respect the haddock most signally fails.

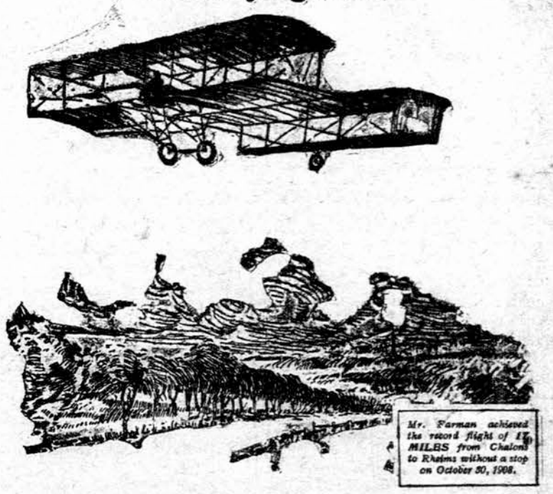
The slight estimation in which the haddock is popularly held is shown by the fact that the only two references to it in proverbial lore are both of them insulting, or, at the best, slighting. "As deaf as a haddock" is a common saying in some parts of the country, and it can hardly apply to the dried variety, as, having lost its head, it has presumably lost its ears, though fish have their eyes and ears in such queer places that one never can tell. But it is a mystery why the haddock, fresh or salt, should be supposed to be deafer than any other fish. No doubt fish can hear, though whether they really hear or only feel a viberation is doubtful. But one cannot imagine a sole, lying on its side in the mud, taking much interest in whatever sweet sounds there may be at the bottom of the sea. But the sole, stupid and one-sided as it is, will always be spoken of with respect by the Gourmet, and no one would think of calling it deaf, or think of it in any way except as reposing in a dish. But the haddock shares with the post the contumely of being deaf, and "deaf as a haddock" it will be to the end of time.

The yellow breakfast dish also comes in for the superior and cutting sneer. "A chest like a dried haddock" is anything but complimentary, and the worst of it is, that it is so horribly and convincingly true. Whatever we may think of the deafness of either form of the haddock, there can be no doubt about the flatness of the dried variety and the similarity of numberless chests to it. The chest-protector like look of the fish adds to the cuttingness of the remark, and the comparison is as insulting to the haddock as to the person to whom it is applied. There can be no two opinons about the matter. The haddock is not spoken of with respect, and has about it that air of low comedy which appertains to all fried fish in speech and song. It is useless to struggle against this, and the only consolation is that as the haddock is supposed to be deaf, it cannot hear, and certainly does not suffer from, the slighting references of which it is the object.—"The Globe".

"BALLOONING is the safest way of travelling in the world," Mr. Percival Spencer, the aeronaut, declared during the hearing of a case at the West London County Court.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Depot, 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

The Flying Man



Mr. Farman achieved the record flight of 15 MILES from Chalons to Rheims without a stop on October 30, 1908.

Nerve Strain and Exhaustion—

Mr. Henry Farman's marvellous conquest of the air is another of those brilliant triumphs of nerve force and endurance which are made possible by the vitalising potency of Phosferine.

The master minds, the leaders of men, have ever been the foremost to esteem the energising efficacy of Phosferine, but *the very importance and difficulty* of Mr. Farman's historic achievement is the strongest possible proof of the supreme rest orative qualities possessed by the greatest of all tonics. Mr. Farman expresses the warmest appreciation for the *permanent* staying power and resistance which Phosferine imparted to his nerve system, enabling him to withstand the severe strain of the unexpected risks and hazards of aerial flight.

Mr. Farman puts it on record that the very superabundance of energy imparted by Phosferine makes for exceptional mental and physical alertness, and in his own case, prevents the ill health and effects of exposure, which would so greatly increase the risks of his experiments.

Stopped and entirely prevented.

Mr. Henry Farman, the marvellous "Flying Man," 92, Rue Avenue de la Grande Armee, Paris, writes:—"I am pleased to endorse the merits of Phosferine as a nerve tonic of the highest quality. As an aeroplanist my nerve system is continually subjected to the severe strain of unexpected risks and hazards, but I have found Phosferine to be a splendid bulwark against all kinds of exhaustion. Your preparation imparts and stimulates a mental alertness and physical energy which has contributed immensely to the success of my aerial flights. Even the most careful calculations are apt to be upset by the effects of exposure, but in my case Phosferine has completely fortified me against all such evils. At the present time I am in excellent health and spirits, both sleeping and eating well, and this desirable condition is certainly due to Phosferine."—February 17, 1909.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility	Neuralgia	Lassitude	Backache
Influenza	Maternity Weakness	Neuritis	Rheumatism
Indigestion	Premature Decay	Faintness	Headache
Sleeplessness	Mental Exhaustion	Brain-Fag	Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
The Imperial Family of China
And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the World.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.
Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6 Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.
The 2/9 size contains nearly three times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

NEW KNICKER STOCKINGS. NEAT USEFUL COLOURS.

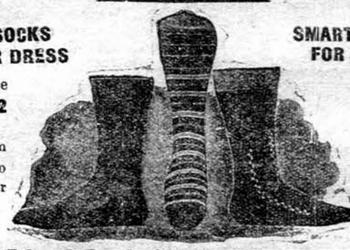
Graduated Legs. Graduated Legs.

We have a splendid range of new Knicker Stockings for Golf, Cycling, Shooting, etc.

The most up-to-date style is with Graduated Legs. These are made from fine Yorkshire Wools and are highly recommended. All sizes, from Rs. **8-8** to **3-8.**

SMART SOCKS FOR DRESS

In Cashmere from Rs. **2** per pair. Silk, from Rs. **5** to Rs. **20** per pair.



SMART SOCKS FOR DAY WEAR

Striped Cashmere, from Rs. **2**; Thin Thread, from Rs. **2-8**; and Silk, from Rs. **7-8.**

HOAR & CO., Outfitters to His Excellency, **BOMBAY.**

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exh

NASIK SEDITION TRIAL.

Jagirdar Charged.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

NASIK, JUNE 9.

Before Mr. A. M. T. Jackson, District Magistrate, to-day, the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Marutirao Pandurang Toradmal, Deputy Superintendent of Police, charged Vaman Shridhar Barve, a jagirdar of Kothura, a village in the Niphad Taluka of Nasik District, with abetting the waging of war against the King, with publishing seditious pamphlets, and with promoting enmity between different classes of His Majesty's subjects. Rao Saheb N. V. Gole, Public Prosecutor, prosecuted; while Mr. P. L. Patankar, Pleader, defended the accused. It was alleged by the prosecution that last August, the accused received from England a number of pamphlets, printed in Tamil, for distribution in districts where Tamil was spoken. The pamphlet was headed "Bande Mataram" and contained an appeal to Hindus and Mahomedans not to sit quiet while their "patriots" were suffering imprisonment, but to "wage war so as to establish their glory and retrieve the lost prestige of their country." It was further alleged that the accused posted these pamphlets to some students of certain educational institutions in the Madras Presidency, with covering letters asking them to furnish him with English translation of the same.

Mr. V. Raghavacharya, Tamil Translator to the Government of Madras, examined by Mr. Gole, said the Tamil leaflets shown to him were translated by him into English. He produced the translation and said it was correct. Tamil was spoken in Coimbatore, Teppakulum, etc. Teppakulum was in Trichinopoly District. It asked how long the country was to be subdued in the hands of the foreigners, and urged its readers to resolve to wage war with the white men and drive them out of this Country.

Mr. Gole then applied that a Commission be issued to take the evidence of Mr. Philson, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Madras, and of the Postmaster at Teppakulum.

His Honour said he had not made up his mind as to whether this was a case which he would commit to the Sessions, assuming a "prima facie" case was made out.

Mr. Gole said it was necessary to have the Government expert there. They would also require the attendance of Mr. Sullivan (an ex-Police officer of Madras.)

His Honour said that as to the Government expert at Calcutta, he might say that when the original summons was sent to him he said he could not attend. He suggested 12th July for his attendance. But that was perfectly impossible.

The evidence of Mr. E. H. Elliot, Principal of the Coimbatore College, which was taken on commission, was then read out. He said there were five classes in his College, namely the fourth, fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, the last two classes being respectively the first and the second year University classes. There was a monitor for each class. He was Principal of the Coimbatore College in August, 1908. The witness was then asked the following question: "Do you remember to have received any leaflets in Tamil exhorting people to make up their minds to

FIGHT THE WHITES,

and drive them out of the land?" The reply of the witness was that he had received leaflets in Tamil as described.

The witness was next asked: "If you did receive such leaflets, how did you receive them, that is, whether by post or by hand? How many were they? To whom were they or any of them addressed? Whether they were opened or unopened? If unopened, did you open and read them or any of them?" The witness' answer was that he received them by post. They were addressed to the monitors of the different classes, not by name. He could not say how many they were. He opened the packets and had the leaflets read to him. He received a note addressed to himself, and intercepted those addressed to the monitors. He identified the leaflets shown to him as those sent to the monitors. He did not himself read Tamil. He could speak it. Tamil was the language of the District and all the students in the College could read it, except perhaps about a dozen Malayala boys.

Mr. Patanker said his difficulty about this evidence was this. He could hereafter give a list of questions for the cross-examination of the witness. But the general rule laid down in the Criminal Procedure Code was that the accused must be present wherever the proceedings against him took place. Here he could not.

His Honour said he could by Pleader.

Mr. Gole said this was an exception to the rule. When a witness was examined on commission, it was not necessary that the accused should be taken to the place where the witness was to be examined.

Mr. Patanker said he had pointed this out lest it might be suggested by somebody that he had not raised the point.

The case was adjourned for a fortnight, when Mr. Gole said he would be able to complete his case.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SIR BEAUCHAMP DUFF, Chief of the Staff, will arrive in Bombay from England on the 18th instant.

COLONEL BIRDWOOD will continue to officiate as Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief for about a month after Sir O'Moore Creagh takes up his appointment.

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the week ended 23rd May on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	400	800	10	1,210
Or per mile of Railway	23	46	1	70
For previous 21 weeks of half-year	9,288	11,176	46	20,505
Total for 22 weeks	9,683	11,976	56	21,715
COMPARISON.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	646	653	2	1,301
Per mile of Ry.	37	38	.....	75
Total to corresponding date	11,302	12,024	83	23,409

Decrease for the week.....Rs. 91
Do. to date.....Rs. 1,694

THE King on May 21 received in audience His Excellency Lord Li Ching Fong (Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary from China), who presented his new letter of credence, and delivered to the King an autograph letter from His Majesty the Emperor of China.

THE TRAINING OF PRIMARY TEACHERS.

Proposals for a College.

THE following is a letter to the President of the Bombay Corporation from the Secretary to Government, Educational Department, dated the 7th June:—

"With reference to paragraph 2 of my letter, dated 18th October 1908, I am directed to forward herewith copy of a letter from the Director of Public Instruction, dated 28th January 1907, submitting a scheme for the establishment of a Training College for primary teachers in Bombay. It will be observed that the scheme entails a recurring expenditure of Rs. 21,000 per annum and a non-recurring expenditure of Rs. 3,400. Of the recurring expenditure, Rs. 18,120 are required for the teaching and menial staff, and Rs. 2,880 for rent and contingencies.

His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the establishment of a special Training College for primary schoolmasters and mistresses in Bombay is an urgent necessity. It is admitted that in Bombay City primary schools are deficient in number, and that this deficiency can best be remedied by making adequate provision for the supply of trained masters. The scheme submitted by the Director of Public Instruction is approved by Government. In order to assist the Municipal Corporation in carrying it out, His Excellency the Governor in Council is prepared to bear the cost of the staff of the College on the understanding that the Corporation will provide the building, the stipends, and other incidental charges. In view of the contribution to be made by Government, His Excellency the Governor in Council is of opinion that the appointment of the staff and the supervision of the curriculum should be controlled by the Government; but in all other respects, the College will be entirely a Municipal Institution.

His Excellency the Governor in Council hopes that with the assistance of this contribution from Government, the Corporation will take early steps to establish a Training College in Bombay with a view to place primary education in the City on a more satisfactory footing. I am to request that Government may be informed whether the above offer meets with the approval of the Corporation."

The following is a letter, dated the 28th January from the Director of Public Instruction, to the Secretary to Government, Educational Department:—

"With reference to para. 3 of Government Resolution, Educational Department, dated 16th October, 1908, I have the honour to submit correspondence and to say that I concur generally in the proposals of Mr. R. S. Taki.

The pay which he proposes for the Principal seems rather high. The principal of the Training School at Dhulia, where also the course is one of two years only, receives Rs. 300 per mensem. When allowance is made for the greater cost of living in Bombay I should think that Rs. 350 would be adequate. The Principals of first-grade Training Colleges at present receive Rs. 400.

For some of the posts Mr. Taki suggests trained headmasters of primary schools as an alternative to graduates. But I do not think they will possess a sufficient knowledge of Sanskrit or Persian; and I therefore agree with Mr. Prior on this point.

For men of the type required I do not think the pay proposed in the lower posts excessive. Three vernaculars have to be provided for, so that there will be only a small number of teachers of each. For instance, putting aside the Principal, and Vice-Principal, there will be only two Marathi-speaking masters respectively drawing Rs. 125 and Rs. 90, as against seven at Dhulia drawing from Rs. 100 and 75 down to Rs. 40.

The staff indicated by Mr. Taki appears to be the minimum necessary for dealing with the two sexes and the various subjects and languages involved."

The following is a letter dated the 15th December 1908, from the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, to the Educational Inspector, Central Division, Poona:—

"With reference to your memorandum dated 10th ultimo, I have the honour to submit the following report on paragraph 3 of Government Resolution, Educational Department, dated 16th October 1908.

As it is not yet known what action the Municipal Corporation is going to take in the matter of the extension of Primary Education in Bombay it is not possible to propose any definite and permanent scheme for the Training College in question just now. The report of the Primary Education Committee, however, proves beyond doubt the immediate necessity of making some arrangement for the training of teachers in primary schools and it is highly desirable to start at once with some scheme which will satisfy the present wants and to allow it to develop itself gradually according to the growing requirements of the City.

The proposed Training College may be called the "Primary Teachers' Training College, Bombay," and may be made open to all the teachers in Municipal, Aided and Recognized Primary Schools in Bombay. The rules for admission, &c., may be the same as those sanctioned for the Poona and Ahmedabad Training Colleges but the course of instruction to be followed may be limited to two years instead of three as, owing to the peculiar circumstances of Bombay, the highest standard taught in the Vernacular schools is the 4th only. The College may be accommodated in the building proposed to be erected for the Vithalwadi Marathi and Budhiwardhak and Gujarati Boys' Schools and Kalbadevi Marathi and Gujarati Girls' Schools as recommended by the Director of Public Instruction to Government in his letter No. 3771, dated 16th July 1908. Until this building is ready for occupation suitable premises may be hired on the Kalbadevi Road as close as possible to the four schools concerned, which are meant to serve as practising schools. The teaching staff and establishment to be employed for the present may be as follows:—

The suggested staff and rates of pay are as follows:—

Designation.	Monthly Pay.	Remarks.
	Rs.	
Principal	400	Teachers of Method and History. Both should be graduates of ability and experience. If one is Marathi-speaking the other must be Gujarathi-speaking and 'vice versa.'
Vice-Principal ...	200	
Superintendent of female students.	150	Both should be Native ladies. The Superintendent must be a graduate of the University. The Assistant Superintendent may be a third year trained teacher. If one of the two is a Marathi-speaking the other must be a Gujarathi-speaking lady.
Assistant Superintendent of female students.	75	
1st Assistant Master.	125	Teachers of Mathematics and Science. One of them must be a Marathi-speaking and the other a Gujarathi-speaking graduate.
2nd Assistant Master.	100	
3rd Assistant Master.	90	Teacher of Marathi and Sanskrit
4th Assistant Master.	80	Teacher of Gujarathi and Sanskrit.
5th Assistant Master.	75	Teacher of Urdu and Persian.
		These three Assistants may be either graduates or experienced.*
Drawing Master...	50	* Trained Head Masters of Primary Schools.
Drill Master	40	
Music Teacher ...	40	
Seamstress	40	
Clerk	40	
Naik	14	
1 second grade Peon.	11	
2 Third grade Peons on Rs. 10 each.	20	
1 Hamal	10	
House Rent ...	200	
Contingencies ...	40	
Total...	1,800	

Thus the recurring expenditure per year will be Rs. 21,600. To this if we add a sum of Rs. 3,400 for non-recurring charges such as articles of furniture appliances the total will come to Rs. 25,000, for which amount provision may be made in the Budget for 1909-10."

The following is a letter dated the 14th January from the Educational Inspector, C. D., to the Director of Public Instruction:

"In reply to your memo, dated 6th November 1908, I have the honour to forward herewith copy of a letter dated 15th ultimo, received from Mr. R. S. Taki, Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay whose knowledge of the conditions of primary education in Bombay is unique and with whose proposals I am in general agreement.

The Training College will have to provide for the training of teachers in Marathi, Gujarati and Urdu, and for both men and women so that Mr. Taki's proposals do not appear to be extravagant: for the College, except for the third year classes and education in Agriculture, will be an epitome of the four Colleges for men and women at Poona and Ahmedabad. Judged by the standard of cost of training each student the expenditure will probably be extremely high as the numbers will be very limited. As to the qualification of the teachers I cannot agree with Mr. Taki's proposals to employ trained teachers as an alternative for the teaching of any subject or as Assistant Superintendent of female teachers. I think that the teachers and officers should be entirely drawn from the class of graduates and undergraduates.

I agree with Mr. Taki as to the location proposed in connection with the Vithalwadi Marathi and Gujarati Boys' Schools and the Kalbadevi Marathi and Gujarati Girls' Schools. With regard to Mr. Fraser's proposal (his letter, received with your letter of 13th November 1908, is returned herewith) to place the College near the Secondary Teachers' Training College, I enclose copy of letter, dated 15th ultimo, from the Deputy Educational Inspector, Bombay, from which it will be seen that the only possible site, which would have to be acquired by Government would be between the Small Causes Court and the Bible Society's Book Depot. Personally, I very much question whether the Colleges would react on one another as Mr. Fraser anticipates and I doubt whether the Lord Harris Schools would make good practising schools. To the best of my recollection the attendance in the Gujarati School is very meagre and the neighbourhood is almost dangerous for children owing to the congestion of the tram and vehicular traffic.

The courses of instruction will follow I presume in their main outlines those of the Poona and Ahmedabad Colleges. I think it is useless to try to lay them down at present, they would be better arrive at later on by a conference between the Government and Municipal authorities to whom the circumstances of the Municipal Schools are familiar.

It seems to me that it is impossible to go further than this till it is known what the numbers of the various classes of students will be. If a scheme such as that proposed by Mr. Taki is provisionally sanctioned the posts could be filled up as they became necessary or modifications could be proposed as experience should suggest."

SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE.—MAY 28.

ARRIVALS REPORTED IN LONDON.

Lieut Col W H Gray, I M S, B
Lieut Col S H Henderson, I M S, B
Lieut Col E W Walton, R E, B
Lieut Col R R Weir, I M S, B
Major H N Warde, I A, B
Capt E J O'Meare, I M S, B
Sir R M Dane, K C I E, B Cov
Mr W B Heycock, B Cov
Mr J F Gruning, B Cov
Mr R L H Clarke, B Cov
Mr G F de Montmorency, B Cov
Mr W S Hamilton, B Cov
Mr T C Edwards, B Cov
Mr W de M Malan, B Cov
Mr A H Ley, B Cov
Mr R H Macnair, B Cov
Mr A G P Pullan, B Cov
Mr D C Patterson, B Cov
Mr D Hooper, B
Mr E L Glass, B
Mr A A Dunbar Brander, B
Mr T W G Davis, B
Mr R E Coupland, B
Mr L G B Glascock, B
Mr T M Bostock, B
Mr H C Crisp, B
Mr W Bryant, B
Mr W C Cooper, B
Mr C D de V Babington, B
Mr J J Emerson, B
Mr F M Des C Chamier, B
Mr J C Habgood, B
Mr W J Doveton, B
Mr H Daff, B
Mr W F Holms, B
Mr A J Chase, B
Mr J M K Misick, B
Mr W Vaughan, B
Mr E Arundel Smith, B
Mr J W Russell, B
Mr J D Stuart, B
Mr N F McLeod, B
Mr J H T Middleton, B
Mr D Sounder, B
Rev E P Thomas, B
Mr W H James, M
Mr E H A T Draper, M
Mr H G Clinch, M
Mr G Young, M
Mr C M Sherman, M
Sir C A White, M
Lieut Col H M Abud, I A Bo
Mr W F Hudson, Bo Cov
Mr R L Moysey, Bo Cov
Mr S Cadambi, Bo
Mr A G Edie, Bo
Ven W A Dickins, Bo
Mr J H E Tupper, Bo
Mr T Summers, Bo
Mr A F Thorpe, Bo
Brig-Gen F W P Abgelo, Nowshera Cav Bde
Col H F Chesney, R E
Col H Templer, 25 Cav
Col F Wadeson, 35 Sind Horse
Col H V Bigge, D S O, R E
Col T H Henderson, I A
Col L W C Kerrich, 28 Lt Cav
Col H F Waldron, 16 Cav
Lieut Col J M Ransom, 42 Deoli Regt
Lieut Col S F D Hamilton, S and T Corps
Lieut Col B Scott, I A
Major C A K Johnson, 1 Lrs
Major C H E F K Macquoid, D S O, 20 Deccan Horse
Major A N Lovell, 29 Lrs
Major L N Beatty, 31 Lrs
Major H P Bell, 44 Mer Inf
Capt W J Collinson, I M S
Capt R C R Hill, R E
Capt D M Watt, I A
Capt R J Malet, 64 Prs
Capt J F Boyd, I M S
Capt W R Coningham, 33 Punj
Capt G E Hardie, 123 Rifles
Capt H W D Hill, 16 Cav
Capt W J Mitchell, 124 Bal Inf
Capt G G W Corrie, R A
Capt H T Skinner, 29 Punj
Capt H E Medlicott, 3 Skinner's Horse
Lieut P Hudson, Adjt, Rangoon Vol Rifles
Lieut H F W Paterson, 32 Prs
Lieut H Y Salkeld, 2 Lrs
Lieut C I Shepherd, 53 Sikhs
Lieut O C Ward, 124 Bal Inf
Lieut F F U Yeats Brown, 17 Cav
Lieut W H Clark, 5 Cav
Lieut E J D Colvin, C I H
Lieut G P Graham, 28 Cav
Lieut C R Campbell, R I M
Engr S H Stevenson R I M

EXTENSIONS OF LEAVE.

Major A W R Coobrane, I M S B 7 days
Major P Carr White, B, 3 mo 2 days
Capt R A Lyall, B, 7 mo 15 days
Mr W G Duncan, B, 4 mo M C
Mr G H Sherlock Hubbard B, 4 mo 4 days on M C
Mr A A McInerny, B, 3 mo M C
Mr T H Wall, B, 5 mo
Mr R G Richardson, B, 6 mo M C
Mr A B Gale, B, 3 mo M C
Mr E C Prinsep, B 3 mo
Lieut Col W H Quicke, I M S, Bo, 3 mo 2 weeks on M C
Mr G H Pailey, Bo, 1 mo
Capt G F Gretton, 7 H Lrs, 3 mo M C
Capt L H R Awes, 83 W L I, 3 mo M C
Capt R F C Talbot, I M S, 3 mo M C
Lieut T P Bassett, R E, 3 mo M C

PERMITTED TO RETURN.

Mr J R Waddingham, B
Mr A Fotheringham M Cov
Mr T P Dillon, M
Capt G K Channer, 3 Goorkhas.
Lieut W G Elphinston, 34 Peona H

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Salsette," June 11.

THE P. and O. S. N. Co.'s mail steamer "Salsette," Commander H. G. H. Lewellin, R. N. R., which arrived in harbour yesterday morning, with the English Mails of the 28th May, brought the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Chatterjee, Mr P
Graves, Maj
Hulseberg, Capt and Mrs
Hindemarsh, Bandmaster
Macleod, Mr
Miles, Mr
Morgan, Mr
Nelson, Rev H
Pimblett, Mr W
Rasson, Capt and Mrs
Ward, Mr A

FROM MARSEILLES.

Bahadurji, Mr D
Bond, Mr
Dale, Maj
Edge, Mr D
Friedricksen, Mr R
Harman, Capt
Holmes, Capt
Haywood, Rev Canon
Hardinge, Capt and Mrs
Hayes, Miss
Jardine, Mr and Mrs
Jinnah, Mr
Jones, Mr
Macleod, Hon
McDonogh, Mr L
Naik, Mr N
Poston, Lieut J
Rusk, Mr
Rozenthal, Mr A
Rosenthal, Mr V
Rogers, Mr
Sayers, Mr
Southall, Mr
Strangmann, Mr
Stuball, Mr
Salisbury, Capt
Townsend, Mr

FROM BRINDISI.

Cohen, Mr W
Gibbs, Capt
Robertson, Mr L
Wadia, Mr R

FROM ADEN—Ashworth, Lt R

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

MAZAGON.

Before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalwad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF JEWELLERY.

Inspector Draper charged Sahebkhan Bachalkhan, a noted character, with the theft of 37 diamonds, a diamond ring and a diamond earring valued at Rs. 2,000, the property of Rawji Monsji.

The complaint was that the accused went up to the complainant from behind, when he was going along the Mirchi lane, Mandvi, and giving him a push removed the bundle of the valuables from his pocket. The complainant chased the accused, who attempted to run away and having caught him, handed him over to the police. The bundle was recovered intact from him.

The accused pleaded guilty and admitted from previous convictions, three being for pick-pocketting.

He was convicted and sentenced to 18 months rigorous imprisonment two months out of the period to be passed in solitary confinement. He was ordered to report to the police his residence for three years after his return.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Rao Bahadur Dhakji Kassinath (Chairman), D. G. Sukhadwalla and Samaldas P. Jeevandas.

Their Worships disposed of 26 cases, many of which were against bullock cart-drivers for ill-treating animals.

MAZAGON.

Before Messrs K. R. Cama (Chairman), and F. J. Parekh.

RASH AND NEGLIGENT DRIVING.

Their Worships disposed of 27 cases, including one in which one Jetha Kuber was charged with rash and negligent driving. The accused was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 5.

DIVINE SERVICE.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

1st SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, JUNE 13.

7 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7-45 a. m.—Matins.
8-30 a. m.—Holy Communion—Choral.—Eyre in E Flat.
Hymns.—37, 321, 191.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Canticles—Tours in F.
Hymns.—298, 164, 31.
Collections for—Organ Fund.

Daily Matins at 8-15 a.m. and Evensong at 5-45 p. m.
Wednesday:—Choral Evensong, at 6-30 p. m.
Daily Holy Communion at 7-45 a. m.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.
(The Afghan Memorial Church.)

8-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
Hymns.—193, 630, 538.
7-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Hymns.—197, 391.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—549, 105, 27.

WEEK DAYS.

8 a.m.—Holy Eucharist, Thursday.
5-30 p. m.—Army Guild of the Holy Standard Thursday.

CHURCH OF ST. MARY THE VIRGIN, PAREL.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
Hymns.—162, 314, 318.
5-15 p. m.—Sunday School and Bible Classes.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.
Hymns.—412, 266, 439, 446.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a. m.—Holy Eucharist.
7-15 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
8 a. m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Chard.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong (Choral).
Preacher—Rev. Father Langmore.
Alms for the Poor.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
8-45 a. m.—Choral Matins and Litany.
6-30 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

ST. NICHOLAS' CHURCH.
The Seamen's Church.
Daily, 8-30 a.m. and 7 p. m.
Sundays.
11 a. m.—Matins and Litany.
11-30 a. m.—Holy Communion.
7 p. m.—Evensong and Sermon.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a. m.—Holy Communion.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.
Collections for the Y. M. C. A. Building Fund.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

11 a. m.—Joint Morning Service.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Psalm.—72.
Hymns—219, 193, 326.
Rev. J. Cameron.

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11 a.m.—United Service.
(St. Andrew's Church.)
6-30 p.m.—Evening Service.
Rev. Alex. S. Crichton.
Hymns.—12, 509, 237.
Psalm.—32.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, COLABA CAUSEWAY.

8-30 a. m.—Parade Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
6-30 p. m.—Evening Service.
Preacher, Rev. J. F. Edwards.
5 p. m.—Sunday School.
9 to 10 p.m.—Social Hour.

WESLEYAN CHURCH, VICTORIA GARDENS.

10 a. m.—Preacher, Rev. R. O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
6-30 p. m.—Preacher, Rev. R.O. Jenkins, B. Sc.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.

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CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

INDIAN ECONOMICS.

THE "PIONEER":—As we pointed out recently the Imperial Institute has been taking a good deal of interest in Indian economic affairs of late, though not always perhaps with the direct intention of helping India over the stile. For instance, we are told that the recent scarcity of Indian jute "has rendered it desirable to consider whether jute and similar fibres could not be produced in West Africa." So a systematic investigation of the indigenous fibres of Sierra Leone has been undertaken in conjunction with the Government of the Colony, and in association with the users of this class of fibre in England. The result is that fibre of value to the Dundee jute manufacturer has been found in West Africa, one species "(Triumfetta semitriloba)" from the Gold Coast being valued in London at £35 per ton, the price of finest Bengal jute at the time ranging from £35 to £40 per ton. Again, India now produces a good deal of manganese ore, and is in a position largely to increase her output as soon as the present slump in prices, caused by reckless over-production, permits of it. The Institute has lately analysed a large number of specimens of this ore, has found much of it good, and has drawn the attention of steel manufacturers and commercial firms in Great Britain to the potentialities of Indian mines. The same course has been followed in connection with Indian bauxite, which, as a source of aluminium and aluminous compounds, differs in certain respects from the typical bauxites now used in Europe, but presents no insuperable difficulties, and is in fact of a promising character. Another enquiry of importance to India undertaken by the Institute relates to the poisonous properties occasionally exhibited by certain food-grains and fodder plants. This enquiry is not yet complete, but in the case of tapioca and linseed it has been discovered that the poisonous action is almost invariably due to the presence of prussic acid, which is sometimes manufactured by the plant under conditions that are now known. An examination of several specimens of specially grown Indian cottons has shown that a long-stapled cotton, similar to the American upland variety, can be produced at Deesa; a sample from Singbhum (Bengal) has been valued at 6d. per lb; other varieties from Bengal and Burma were classed with "middling" American; while Madras sent samples of caravonica cotton which have been valued at from 12d. to 14d per lb, with "good" Abassi at 14 7-8d per lb. Indian grown sisal hemp has also received the Institute's attention, and has been valued at £36 to £38 per ton, which should be a paying rate. Another result of the Institute's enquiries is to show that good rubber can be grown in parts of the Bombay Presidency and also in the Andaman Islands; but perhaps the most immediately remunerative work of the Institute for India has been devoted to the process of extracting the alkaloids (morphine and codeine) from waste Indian opium. This process is now complete, and is said to be highly satisfactory. New machinery has been constructed to carry it out on a commercial scale in the Government Opium Factory at Gazipur.

OVERCROWDED JAILS.

THE "STATESMAN":—The Government can scarcely be blamed for the overcrowding. Jails are costly to build, and Provincial funds are at a low ebb. But it is clear that in justice to persons detained against their will in jail the problem of overcrowding demands early attention, and in a matter of this kind the Government of India should bear a share of the responsibility and of the expense. Prompt action is all the more needed because the present jail accommodation does not admit of a proper classification of prisoners. A comparatively innocent class of offender are thrown into daily contact with hardened criminals, with the inevitable result that the jail, instead of being a place of reformation, becomes a centre of criminal propaganda. It is commonly believed that many dacoities and other crimes are planned in prison and that old hands are thus enabled to secure the help of men less familiar to the police. The Lieutenant Governor recognises the desirability of reserving a special jail for hardened offenders, but the financial position does not allow of his taking action accordingly. The most important reform which has been carried out is the increase in the pay of the warders, among whom desertions and retirements had been rife. Apparently it is not considered feasible at present to abolish the obviously undesirable practice of employing prisoners as warders. The murder of Norendra Nath Gossain has drawn attention to one danger of this injudicious economy, but there are other objections to the arrangement which, though not so conspicuous, are equally cogent.

THE RECENT POLITICAL TRIAL.

THE "ENGLISHMAN":—Even more serious than the helplessness of the police in the face of the standard of evidence demanded by our Courts of Appeal, is the fact that, first one and then the second of the political prosecutions entered upon by the Government have ended in a fiasco. It is bad enough when too great a nicety upon the part of authority encourages the everyday criminal; but it is worse when the Government is unable to ensure the punishment of political offenders who are deliberately attempting to bring unrest and ruin upon the country. The spectacle that is presented to India at large at the present moment is that of the Government and the High Court of Calcutta in absolute opposition to each other in matters of grave movement to the future of the country. Such a state of things cannot fail to lower the prestige of the Government and it is the prestige of the Government that is the basis in the long run of all law and order. The dignity and power with which the High Court is clothed have been given to it by the Government and without the Government the High Court would be nothing. The praise which the organs of hostility to British rule have been bestowing upon the High Court is itself significant of the light in which the seditionists regard the situation. It is their one to widen the breach, and, accordingly, to weaken the Government. Nothing suits them better than to see in India an "imperium in imperio" and hence the daily offering of incense before the shrines of the Judges, a proceeding which in other country would meet with instant reproof. But although the Government may seem powerless in the face of the inhability of the police to bring conspirators to book, it has still powers in reserve. The question may yet be raised in a very acute form as to whether those powers should not be brought into requisition for it is obviously impossible for the present state of affairs to continue.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

THE "MADRAS MAIL":—The arrangement recently advertised in the London "Times" whereby the Secretary of State has agreed that capital for purposes both of the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Railway and of the Lucknow-Bareilly State Railway, which the Rohilkhand and Kumaon Co. works, should be raised on the security of the earnings of the joint undertakings presents several points of interest. It is based upon the recommendations of the Mackay Railway Finance Committee, and the success which has already attended the floating by the Rohilkand-Kumaon Railway of a 4 per cent. loan of £600,000 under it is full of promise, for its extension to other lines. Applied, for example, to the East Indian Railway, it would enable that enormous undertaking to provide itself with ample funds, both for extensions and for raising the standard of its working, without adding one penny to the always necessarily exiguous Government Railway programme. The same applies to other Company worked lines in India. In fact, if the principle be adopted generally, the need for a Government Railway programme will disappear. What has already been done by the Rohilkhand Kumaon Railway will give an immense fillip to railway enterprise in the United Provinces. The £600,000 that has been raised will be applied partly to open line works and partly to the almost immediate construction of such important new projects as the Pilibhit-Barmdeo Railway, the branch lines east and west of Dudwa, the Sardhah Bridge and the Pilibhit-Shahjehanpur Railway, for which the inhabitants might otherwise have had long to wait.

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This order will not apply to any person proceeding to or from his work or otherwise engaged in any recreation or vocation.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Acting Commissioner of Police for the City of Bombay.

Police Commissioner's Office,
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The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, JUNE 12, 1909.

MR. BURNS ON ART SCHOOLS.

IT is not often that the value of the Suez Canal is depreciated, but Mr. Cecil Burns in his paper on "The Functions of Schools of Art in India," read before the Royal Society of Arts on May 27th, spoke of the opening of the Suez Canal as having dealt the death-blow to the art and industry of India, by transforming that country into a suburb of Paris and London in Art, and of Manchester and Birmingham in industry. He holds that whatever chance there then existed of a revival of Indian arts and crafts disappeared before the flood of imported reproductions and original works of modern Europe which poured into the country through the short and easy way of the Canal. India, in her isolation, which lasted until 1870, produced magnificent monuments, such as the structures raised by the great Moghul Emperors, who employed foreign as well as native workmen in their erection. The foreigners had their share in heightening and influencing the artistic craft-work of the Indian builders and decorators of these splendid erections. When Moghul rule declined, and almost continuous warfare made peaceful employments impossible, all works ceased, and the workers, foreign and native, either went to their homes or took service with a very different order of chief. In the days of the East India Company, there was even less encouragement of art and artists, the Company being too busy trading or consolidating their rule. The descendants of the war who had built the palaces of the Moghuls, inherited much of the ingenuity and all the patience of their predecessors but they worked, according to Mr. Burns, on ever narrowing lines of art, imitating traditional patterns, no longer orginating fresh designs, putting less life and less thought into their work as time went on. Nor was there any attempt made at improvement of design, method or permanence of material. The few and simple implements of the craftsman were unchanged for generations. The district pottery is not one whit better then it was ages ago. It was, and is, good in form, but in nothing else. Mr. Burns gave a lively picture of the potter's simple method of producing the earthen vessels that still do domestic duty all over India.

It was long before the Englishman in India realised that the art of the country was deteriorating, and still longer before enthusiastic reformers induced the Government to take steps to arrest the decadence. Sir George Birdwood and one or two others, who are now gone over to the great majority, urged and obtained the establishment of Schools of Art in Madras and Bombay. But Western art, not always of the best, had crept in the wealth of India, had increased bringing Western ways, Western furniture and ornaments to the moneyed classes. European tradesmen supplied the palaces of the ruling princes from London and Paris. Foreign works of art were what rajahs desired, leaving their own arts and artists to languish. Mr. Burns gave an instance within his own knowledge where of two hundred wedding gifts presented to an Indian bride and bridegroom, only sixteen were of Indian manufacture or pattern. All the rest were European. Without patronage or the encouragement of a market, the artist cannot live, or afford to produce. Everything in modern India, from architecture to jewellery, shows the influence of the West. The purely Indian, or even Eastern character of buildings, is fast disappearing, the decorations are bound to follow and lose their indigenous character. The result is that the Indian craftsmen, in the struggle for existence, forced on him by the invasion of foreign art, and the decadence of his own, has been obliged to cheapen his work, or strive to imitate as best he may the European pattern he thinks will satisfy the artistic ambitions of his patrons. Illustrated trade catalogues are in request for this purpose, and it would be difficult, says Mr. Burns, sadly but truly, to imagine worse text-books for the student. There were many members of the Society, Anglo-Indians of experience, who joined in the discussion on Mr. Burne's paper, and differed from him as to the decadence of Indian Art. Mr. Havell especially condemned the effort to train Indian students in the canons of such art as Englishmen too often affected. What, he exclaimed, can give a lower idea of art than the costume the tailor supplies an Englishman with? In such clothing he felt himself a blot in the Indian landscape compared to the artistically-clad groups of the men and women of the country who were in harmony with it. As for Government teaching art, it was not the function of a Government, he believed if Government were suspected of being artistic, the people would lose all confidence in it. He insisted that there was still art-feeling of a high order in India, much of the work produced in the present day proving it. Sir George Birdwood, though deeply interested in the paper read by Mr. Burns, and fully realising the great value of his work in the Bombay Art School and his high conception of what would be done to keep alive and strengthen the love of art in India, disagreed with many of his contentions as to its decay, but the veteran considerably reserved the brunt of his criticism for the pages of the Journal of the Society.

Mr. Burns is amply justified, it seems to us, in his condemnation of the style of work that is popular and saleable in Indian shops. Its decorative details are mixed with a degree of incongruity that appeals an artist of fine perceptions, the shape following the lines found in a trade catalogue, the mouldings embracing every possible variety, a French design is borrowed for some parts, overlaid with the elaboration of an Indian hunting-scene with some Burmese trifles intertwined. The dreadful thing, when finished, will be the admiration of some ignorant tourist who will carry it off as a trophy of the art of the country he has galloped through and cheerfully misunderstood. Mr. Burns deplored the loss of mechanical finish and purity in the silver-work of India. "Cheap price" is largely the cause of this. He truly observed that "there is a roughness about the edges, a tendency to stand upon three legs, a 'wobbly' action about the hinges which evince an almost indecent alacrity in parting from the lid or body of the article. . . while the metal is more remarkable for the skill with which the greatest amount of the baser metals have been added to the alloy without affecting the colour, than as an ideal standard of purity." The demand for cheapness is at the bottom of this disregard of perfect workmanship. As Sir Hubert von Herkomer, who presided at the meeting observed, it is good to pursue an ideal, but meanwhile an idealist must live. Bombay pottery, condemned by Mr. Burns, was defended by Mr. Chisholm, who explained that its parasity, deplorable from a utilitarian point of view, was caused by the fact that the colours of its glaze produced by cobalt, copper and manganese, can only be subjected to a gentle heat. In a fierce oven, the blue becomes black and the other colours lose their delicate beauty. The vessels are consequently meant for ornament not for use. Whether there is any technical objection to the firing of the pottery to the point of holding water, before the application of its distinctive colours and their subjection to the correct degree of heat for fixation, as is done with porcelain, was not explained. It is melancholy to hear that Bombay pottery, for which there was a fair demand some years ago, is edged out of the market altogether by some of Japanese manufacture, of a better sort, both in body and glaze, and equally cheap. Why has Japan succeeded where Bombay and Sind have failed? With Mr. Burns's contention that more must be done to encourage Indian Art, and to fire students with the ambition to produce perfect work, every one who cares for the future of the country will be in full sympathy. His practical suggestion is that Government should orgainse and skilfully direct combinations of Indian workmen, one means of accomplishing this end being the establishment in different centres of a drawing office or studio with workshops attached, where designs for the decoration of public buildings should be prepared and made. This would bring art schools into touch with the practical work of the country. The plan commended itself to Sir Hubert von Herkomer, who insisted that the task of carrying it out should be made attractive to the best men, who alone should be sent to India. In such an organising effort the second rate man would be worse than useless, a truth that we earnestly hope will be insisted on if the plan sketched by Mr. Burns be adopted.

HALLEY OF HALLEY'S COMET.

ASTRONOMERS, are just now expecting to hear that Halley's comet has at last come within the ken and that it may soon be visible to the naked eye as a splendid vision in the evening skies. Much has been written about that fine comet within the past few months, and people will have no reason to be ignorant when it re-appears, after the lapse of seventy-five years. But when we know much about the comet, it is curious to find that the man from whom it takes its name is not so well-known. A writer in the current "Edinburgh Review" justly calls attention to this fact and hopes that the re-appearance of Halley's comet may lead to "the publication of an account of Halley himself, of whose life no adequate account exists." There is not even a monograph on him, and the best account of him at present is the admirable article by the late Miss Agnes Clerke in the Dictionary of National Biography. This neglect is not very creditable, for Mr. Halley was one of England's greatest men of science. Lalande, the celebrated French scientist, styles him the greatest of English astronomers, and indeed in contemporary Europe he ranked with Newton among scientific Englishmen of his time. The French honoured him more than any others, and in the "eloge" pronounced upon his death before the French Academy of Sciences, of which he was long a valued member, it was said: "while we thought that the eulogium of an astronomer, a physicist, a scholar, and a philosopher comprehended our whole subject, we have been insensibly surprised into the history of our excellent mariner an illustrious traveller, an able engineer, and almost a statesman." His versatility is not much exaggerated in this French tribute to his memory, for he distinguished himself in many fields besides that of astronomy. He edited several ancient treatises on mathematics and restored some lost parts of them admirably. As the compiler of the Breslau Table of Mortality he takes rank as the virtual originator of the science of life statistics. He undertook several scientific voyages and laid the foundation of physical geography. He went to St. Helena before he was twenty to make observations of the stars in the southern hemisphere; and this enterprise of his laid the foundations of austral stellar astronomy and earned for him the title of the "Southern Tycho." During this voyage he improved the sextant, collected valuable facts relative to the ocean and atmosphere, and noted the equatorial retardation of the pendulum. Later in life he went to the South Seas to study the variations of the compass in which he succeeded well.

In astronomy proper we owe to him the method of determining the paralax of the sun for calculating his distance from the earth from observations of transits of Venus and Mercury, of the letter of which he was the first to make a complete observation. His greatest fame is based on his researches in cometary astronomy. He assisted Newton in making his deductions from the observation of the great comet of 1680, and on another comet appearing within two years he calculated its orbit after immense trouble and succeeded in identifying it with comets that had appeared before in 1531 and 1607 with precisely the same orbits. In 1705 he had carried his abstruse calculations so far as to be able to predict that this comet which had appeared in 1682 and also on two previous occasions in 1531 and 1607, would likewise appear again about the year 1757, as it had a period of about 75 years. He could not well hope to be alive till that reappearance as he was born in 1556, but should his prediction come true, he appealed with national patriotic pride to "candid posterity to acknowledge that this was first discovered by an Englishman." Halley died at the advanced age of 86 in 1642, and seventeen years later about twenty months beyond his predicted time the Comet appeared in March 1759. Candid posterity did not forget to acknowledge that this brilliant discovery of the periodic comet was first made by an Englishman. Halley received universal posthumous credit for his discovery and the Comet was everywhere named after him, the difference between the predicted time and the actual time of the return of Halley's Comet was satisfactorily explained to be due to perturbations of Jupiter and Saturn; and again the prediction was made in the basis of his calculations that the Comet would appear once more in its path round the sun about the year 1835 and once more the obedient Comet justified Halley by its return in that year. We are again approaching the end of another period of the Comet's orbit and there is little doubt that it will once more by its return indicate the great Englishman who first discovered its orbit and thereby showed that comets too are subject to the law of gravitation.

THE AUSTRALIAN PREFERENTIAL TARIFF.

RECENTLY the Australian Government has been engaged in making enquiries among British Chambers of Commerce as to the practical value of the preference granted to British goods under its new tariff. This has led to the issuing of a memorandum on the subject, explaining the nature of the preference. This provision, it is stated, is intended, whilst affording protection to local industries to encourage the use in Australia, of British—as compared with foreign—productions and manufactures. To ensure the fulfilment of this intention certain conditions have been imposed. These conditions concede a very liberal interpretation of the term "produce or manufacture of the United Kingdom." At the same time close supervision is exercised by the introduction as of British manufacture, of goods substantially of foreign production, and any case of wilful misrepresentation in this direction is dealt with most severely. That the terms have received a very liberal interpretation is shown by the fact that where goods have been manufactured, partly in the United Kingdom and partly abroad but are shipped direct from the United Kingdom to Australia, it is immaterial, provided the prescribed conditions are complied with, whether the initial or finishing processes of manufacture have been performed in the United Kingdom. For preferential purposes the value of the British labour entering into the production of goods may be arrived at in the following manner. Firstly, in the case of goods the manufacture of which is carried to completion in the United Kingdom, by deducting from the fair market value of the goods—as at the time and place of exportation and packed ready for shipment to Australia,—the landed cost of any imported materials, raw or partly manufactured, used in the production of the goods. Raw materials grown or produced wholly within the United Kingdom may be taken as being themselves the direct products of British labour, and the cost of the same included as labour entering into the production of the manufactured article. Secondly, in the case of goods, the treatment of the raw materials of which is carried in the United Kingdom to such a stage as to constitute manufacture as specifically defined and which are then sent abroad for further treatment and returned, there shall be deducted from the fair market value—(1) the landed cost of any imported materials, and (2) an amount equal to the total expenditure involved in the treatment abroad, including sea carriage from and to the United Kingdom, insurance, cost of treatment, packing, and all other expenses incurred in connection with the carriage and treatment of the goods whilst outside the United Kingdom. If after making such deduction from the fair market value the remainder be equal to not less than one-fourth of such value, there may then be deemed to have entered into the production of the article the labour of the United Kingdom to the extent required for the entry of goods under the preferential provisions of the tariff. This provision, it must be owned, seems to offer a loophole for unscrupulous dealing by any foreign manufacturer who wishes to avail himself of the benefit of the preference, but there are indications in the memorandum that cognisance has been taken of this weakness and that the fraud will be by no means easy to carry on. So much has been written against the Australian tariff that the timely issuing of the explanation of its intention should do much to wipe out the unfavourable impression which has been made—largely through the energies of those who wish to prevent the colonies giving a lead to the Mother Country in the matter of Preference.

AMONG the passengers who arrived in Bombay on Friday from Aden by the P. and O. Co's steamer "Salsette," were the Hon. Mr. McLeod, Mr. Strangman, and Mr. Jinnah.

IT is reported in Calcutta that Mr. Justice Woodroffe, now on leave in England has accepted the Advocate Generalship of Bengal.

WE are informed by the Telegraph Department that the Burma lines are working normal and up to time.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

THE BACONIAN CORESPONDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 28.

Both in and out of Parliament we have heard a great deal this week about the celebrated—or, shall I say, notorious?—letter of Captain Bacon to Sir John Fisher. The point that attracts the most attention is the allusion which was made by the First Sea Lord's correspondent to the naval career of Mr. Carlyon Bellairs, M.P., with whom, except amongst the most ardent of party men, great sympathy is felt. Mr. McKenna, who has been cross-examined at such great length on the subject, has gone as far as can perhaps be expected—he has admitted that the letter containing the reflection upon Mr. Bellairs as a naval officer should have been added. Sir George Armstrong, who by the way, was proprietor and editor of the "Globe" until that paper became the property of the Harmsworth's, is relentless in his attacks on Sir John Fisher, and and the night before last he sprung another mine on his distinguished "bete noire." Sir George was addressing a meeting of the Navy League at the Kensington Town Hall, and after defending his action in publishing Captain Bacon's letter, he proceeded to read an epistle from another of Sir John Fisher's friends—Admiral Mann. Here is the letter "in extense":—

"19, Sussex-mansions, South Kensington,
"April 4, 1908.

"Dear Sir John,—I have read the "Times" article of to-day's date on naval training. Grand—it should settle the ignorant and suspicious! I wish, he had put his name—conclude he is a good man.

"I return Bacon's letter. Capital. I agree with every word, and am glad to think Beresford and Lambton have not poisoned his mind.

"The same feeling as Bacon's went through my mind. Why not have a pamphlet dealing with the whole question of training, and spread it about? For I feel with him that opposition to the new scheme as a whole is no more than ignorance. Am also glad to hear his opinion of Bellairs—'always an incompetent officer;' if that was know in the House he would be measured accordingly.

"I did not know it had been proposed to make a change over of duties between the present young executive and young engineer officers.

"I had a nice talk with Colonel Bor, R.M.A., to-night; a real whole man he is—not 'broken-hearted,' as Lord Goschen described all the Marines in the House of Lords? I am dining with the Skinners to-morrow, and hope to have a chance of giving tongue.

"I was speaking at three meetings in Lancashire last week. I mentioned your name at all, and the audience cheered, as they always do. There's no doubt the country is with you.

"Criticism is all very well and may do good, but in the end one has to decide which is the party to trust—the noisy objectors, or the man behind the scenes, who is responsible and working for the good of the service, and therefore for the country's benefit.

"FitzGerald has been well answered by 'Vincit Veritas' in "Naval and Military Record," March 29. Do read it.—Yours sincerely, W. F. S. MANN."

After making some caustic comments on the above, particularly its references to the hon. member for King's Lynn, Sir George read a letter he had received from Mr. Bellairs, piling on the agony. Here is Mr. Bellairs' communication:—

"House of Commons, Tuesday, May 25.

"Dear Armstrong,—I am quite clear in my recollection as to what took place before the meeting of Parliament in 1906.

"Sir Percy Scott came to see me on behalf of Sir John Fisher. He argued that, as I agreed with the Admiralty on certain matters, a conference might lead me to support them on others. Accordingly this took place about 12 days before the meeting of Parliament. I saw Sir Evan MacGregor, with whom I discussed nothing of importance, then Sir Charles Drury, and, finally, Sir John Fisher. With the two latter I was quite unable to agree as to the wisdom of Admiralty policy. However, Sir John Fisher, after our long interview, entrusted me with confidential papers dealing with the whole range of naval policy. In a letter dated February, 2, 1906, he said, 'I have complete confidence in you,' and and he asked for written comments where you think anything erroneous.' It was after a close study of these papers that I spoke in the House on March 1, and it is this speech to which reference is made in the printed copy of the curious letter which, in the course of circulation, has come into my possession. From the date of that speech I became a target for abuse from all quarters under Admiralty control or inspiration:

"In August, 1907, occurred the incident by which the confidential papers concerning a trifling torpedo-boat collision in 1895 were made public by the Admiralty. The matter is not of public importance except in so far as it is typical of Admiralty methods.—Yours sincerely. CARLTON BELLAIRS."

The motion to adjourn the House for the Whitsuntide holidays gave Sir John Fisher's opponents an opportunity of calling attention to the Mann letter. Mr. McKenna's explanation was as follows:—"Admiral Mann was with Sir John Fisher at the moment he received Captain Bacon's letter. It was not printed and Admiral Mann said: 'May I read it?' He took it away and read it, and the letter he returned was the original letter written by Captain Bacon." Earlier in the debate Mr. McKenna protested against Mr. Craig, the member who brought the subject forward, criticising the tone of a private letter (Admiral Mann's.) So far as Admiral Mann is concerned it was the First Lord who urged a private letter. He did not however find the Speaker very sympathetic. "It can hardly be said to be a private letter" said the occupant of the chair. Mr. McKenna retorted:—"The letter was certainly printed but never circulated. And it was not printed with the wish or knowledge of the writer." Mr. Bellairs interposed. "May I say," he observed, "that I am personally aware that the letter was circulated and that naval officers to whom it was circulated are prepared at the proper time to come forward?" Finally, the Speaker declined to interfere and Mr. Craig continued his remarks in the same strain. Lord Charles Beresford, Sir John Fisher's great rival, is also pretty active. At the Australasian banquet a week ago he indirectly attacked the First Sea Lord by denouncing the "insane advertisement" of the "Dreadnought" and intimated that when all the evidence he can offer to the Cabinet Committee has been presented he will make his first pronouncement (his own word) on the very serious position of the Fleet at the present time. The occasion, he says, will be a meeting of the London Chamber of Commerce which he rather absurdly styles as "perhaps the most powerful body of gentlemen in this country," a description which must have caused the great bankers and merchants of the City to smile. Altogether Sir John Fisher is having an unpleasant quarter of an hour and the question is being asked: "Will he have to go?" People asked this before the rumour appeared in some of the papers that he will retire in the autumn. What truth, if any, there may be in the report remains to be seen. The wish may be only father to the thought. But there is no doubt that his position has been shaken by the campaign of which Sir G. Armstrong is the ostensible leader. This unedifying business ought to be stopped in one way or another.

THE BUDGET.

The discussions in the House of Commons this week on the Budget proposals of the Government have been remarkable for some outspoken speeches on the Irish benches. On Tuesday Mr. Redmond's amendment to the increased tobacco duty was further considered, and Mr. Harold Cox roused the Nationalists to fury by telling them that their country would be better off if she was less prone to spunge on the treasury and that her future depended not on the subsidies she extracted from England but on the industry, intelligence and enterprise of her people. When Mr. Cox sat down Mr. Healy jumped up. "The Irish Members," he said, "do not come here to be lectured by English members." Why, he asked, should Ireland be compelled to pay all those abominable imposts because England needed protection for its coasts against a foreign enemy? No foreign enemy was troubling his country—there were no airships flying over Ireland, nor he might have added over England. That scare at least has exploded. Mr. Healy had let himself go on the previous night when another Irish grievance—the whisky tax—was under discussion. As long as the Tories were maintainers of the Act of Union and in office they endeavoured in their Budgets to respect the terms of the Act of Union as a bargain between two nations. When the Liberals were in office, by affecting to wish to repeal some of the terms of the Act, they invariably grossly ignored it, and gave the Irish people nothing in exchange. If this Budget passed he did not believe there would be a voice raised in Ireland for the maintenance of law and order. Certainly, as far as he was concerned, he would not raise his voice, because he believed the Government had absolutely and shamefully broken faith with his country. (Why, he asked, did not the Chancellor of the Exchequer tax paper. He repudiated the notion that this would be a tax upon knowledge. "Why," he said, "it would be a tax on imbecility"—a hit at the Yellow Press which was greatly enjoyed.

SCHOOLS OF ART IN INDIA.

Notwithstanding the wetness of the weather a large, influential and particularly appreciative audience assembled in the hall of the Royal Society of Arts yesterday afternoon, under the presidency of Sir Hurbert von Herkomer to hear Mr. Cecil Burns's paper on "The Function of Schools of Art in India." The walls of the room were adorned with many specimens of the original drawings and designs executed by students of the Bombay School of Art and pupils of High Schools, under a system introduced by Mr. Burns, and it was interesting to learn that these highly creditable productions were actually the outcome of the workers' own ingenuity. The exhibition included a number of "memory drawings which delighted the members of the Royal Drawing Society present, who were not previously aware of the "extraordinary facility" which Indian boys possess for this difficult art. As a matter of fact the power of drawing from memory, a gift rarely met with in the West, is, as Mr. Burns pointed out, almost universal in the East. It is impossible within the limits of a paragraph to do justice to Mr. Burns's fine paper, and I can only indicate a few of the points he brought out. In the first place he did not attempt to discuss the whole of the functions of Schools of Art, but confined his remarks to the relation they have to, and are capable of, exercising upon the applied arts of the country. The artistic failings and the economic decay of the modern craft workers of India, he showed to be due, in the first instance, to causes found within the country itself and secondly to competition from without. In dwelling at considerable length on these factors he explained that he was not actuated by any wish to paint the situation in colours of an unnecessary sombre hue nor from any want of faith in the capacity of the Indian craftsman to do in the future as excellent and characteristic work as he has accomplished in the past, but because it is (as he put it) absolutely necessary to relieve the present unfortunate position of the craftsmen and the altered conditions under which they have to work to understand why the schools of arts have been unable to fulfil the purpose for which they were founded fifty years ago, and because a complete recognition of these changed conditions must, in his opinion, "form the basis of teaching hereafter if artistic or economic improvement is to be attained." He then surveyed the past achievements of the schools, pausing to pay a well deserved tribute to the labours of such devoted and enthusiastic workers in the past as Mr. Lockwood Kipling and Mr. John Griffiths carried out in face of great obstacles and with inadequate means, and then came to the "piece de resistance" of his theme, namely, the future policy of art teaching in India. To remedy the evils that he described, he proposes that Government should establish an institution in which the best decorative work can be designed and made. By using the work turned out of this institution for the adornment of public buildings a better standard would be set up and a demand created which private enterprise would be required to supply. "With the prospect of profitable employment open to them intelligent and talented students of every class will join the schools and their subsequent absorption among the art workers of the country will relieve the overcrowding that is now felt in the other professions." I have said that the audience was particularly appreciative. Mr. Burns was frequently applauded and when he sat down the clapping of hands continued for an unusual time. This was probably intended not only as an expression of approval of his views and of the literary quality of the paper, but also a recognition of the admirable manner in which it was read. Sir Hubert von Herkomer warmly praised the paper, saying he had read it three times and each time he liked it better. He trusted that Mr. Burns's advice would be taken and that there would be some central organisation for the control of the workshops he proposed. Sir George Birdwood followed and though he did not agree entirely with the historical section of the paper, but was in all other respects most complimentary to the author. The eminent decorative artist, Mr. Lewis Foreman Day, was the next speaker and he put in a caveat against a complete breaking away from tradition, which, as the chairman observed, was not at all the desire of Mr. Burns. Mr. E. B. Havell, of the Calcutta School of Art, Mr. A. Chatterton of Madras, Mr. Robert F. Chisholm and Sir William Lee-Warner were the succeeding speakers. On the whole Mr. Burns must have been gratified with the manner in which his views were received.

OLLA PODRIDA.

A movement has been started to present Mr. Surrendranath Banerjee with an address, and to entertain him at a banquet on the occasion of his approaching visit to this country as a delegate to the Imperial Press Conference. The arrangements are in the hands of a committee of Indians consisting of Messrs. Naserwanji D. Fracis, J. H. Majmudar, A. S. Bannerjee, M. E. Das, J. Cursetji and A. Raheem, with Mr. Naserwanji Maneckji Cooper as honorary Secretary. A circular issued on the subject announces that Sir M. M. Bhownaggree has consented to preside at the banquet which, it is to be hoped, will not be turned into a political demonstration.

THE monsoon forecast, we understand, indicates that rains are likely to be upon the whole more plentiful than usual and the Bay current stronger than the Bombay current.

THE FINANCE BILL DEBATE.

SECOND READING ADOPTED.

Nationalists Join the Opposition.

INCOME-TAX ON INDIAN PENSIONS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 11.

In the House of Commons last night, the second reading of the Finance Bill was adopted by 366 votes against 209. The minority included 62 Nationalists.

Mr. Balfour described the Budget as inconsistent with common financial honesty. He was confident that they would live to regret the abuse of that admirable financial weapon, the income-tax. Mr. Balfour re-affirmed that capital would be frightened out of the country.

High authorities told him that one of the results of this kind of legislation would be the growing up of formidable rivals in India in the staple industries as there was no income-tax there.

Mr. Asquith said that the bulk of the burdens would fall on the shoulders of those best able to bear them.

He challenged the Opposition to produce an alternative scheme.

Mr. Rees said that the abolition of income-tax abatement to British subjects living abroad, would be a blow to Indian pensioners residing on the Continent, and he asked for a revision of the proposal.

Mr. Lloyd-George said that such pensions would only be taxed in respect of income from the United Kingdom and that the case did not call for special relief.

[No income-tax—one more far-reaching then in England, a tax which touches classes, which in England would raise a loud outcry if an attempt were made to tax them directly, a tax which affects salaries which no Englishmen would accept !]

THE ENGLISH CHURCH PAGEANT.

Elaborate Historical Tableaux.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

The EnglishChurch Pageant has been opened in the grounds of Fulham Palace, with a series of elaborate tableaux, representing religious historical episodes from the donation of Constantine to the present time.

AMERICA AND CHINESE RAILWAYS.

Bid for Influence.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

A telegram from Washington states that an American Syndicate, with the support of the Government, proposes to participate in financing the Hankau-Szechuan Railway. The Government, however, will hold aloof from the actual negotiations.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The "Times'" Washington correspondent telegraphs that Mr. Straight, Consul-General at Mukden, resigns his post for the purpose of representing financiers who were mentioned yesterday as sending an agent to the Far East to investigate opportunities for the development of American finance in China.

RAILWAYS IN PERSIA.

Premature Proposals.

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Sir Edward Grey, replying to a question put by Mr. Lynch, said it was inadvisable practically to consider the question of the introduction of railways into Persia until financial stability had been established.

EXPLOSION ON A SUB-MARINE.

Five Injured.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

An officer and four men have been injured by an explosion of petrol on Submarine A4 at Portsmouth. The vessel was uninjured.

THE KING AND CLIVE MEMORIAL.

Lord Curzon Submits Model.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The King to-day received Lord Curzon who submitted a model of the Clive memorial to be erected in London and Calcutta, and presented Mr. Tweed, the Sculptor, to His Majesty.

TURKISH FINANCE.

Large Vote Passed.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Turkish Chamber has unanimously voted an extraordinary credit of £5,000,000 of which four million will be devoted to the army and navy. A portion of the sum required will come from the sale of Abdul Hamid's property.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST LOAN

Fully Covered.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The Bombay Port Loan was closed yesterday evening fully covered.

THE PRESS CONFERENCE.

Mr. Banerjee on Indian Journalism.

SPEECH BY LORD MORLEY.

THE FEELING IN GERMANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JUNE 10.

Speaking at the Press Conference, Lord Morley discoursed on literature and journalism. A discussion, mainly academic, followed.

Mr. Banerjee said the English tongue had bound the whole of India in golden chains of indissoluble union.

The Indian Press had a British origin and shared the British characteristic of grumbling, but was not always in opposition, as witness the whole-hearted support of Lord Morley's scheme of Reforms.

Mr. Banerjee, continuing, said he hoped in the course of time India would be admitted to the confederacy of self-governing States.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The German Press dwells on the defence discussions at the Press Conference, which is described as a great War Council. It regards as significant the unanimity of Conservative and Liberal statesmen.

The "Koelnische Zeitung" believes that the heat in England, now prevailing, will be followed by a cool consideration more in conformity with the national temperament, and that Englishmen will be convinced that the spectre of a German peril consists of air and smoke.

FRANCE AND THE SILK BOUNTY.

LONDON, JUNE 11.

The French Senate has adopted the Silk Bounties Bill.

SEQUEL TO THE NARIA DACOITY.

Approver's Brother Murdered.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

A telegram, dated Madaripur, the 10th instant states.—

The following are particulars of the murder of the brother of the approver in the Naria political dacoity case. The deceased, Preo Mohan Chatterjee, was a lad of 16 and a student of the Barisal Brojo Mohan College. He was murdered in his own house at Fatehgunjpur in this Sub-division, by some unknown persons on the night of the 4th instant. The deceased's only fault was that he was the brother of Gabesh Chundra Chatterjee, who was arrested in connection with the Naria dacoity, and who is alleged to have made a statement before the District Magistrate of Faridpore, implicating several persons. Gabesh also deposed for the prosecution, a few days ago, in the Janmastami stabbing case, Dacca. On the night of the occurrence Gabesh was away from home. Preo Mohan, after taking food, came out to wash his face, when suddenly a shot was fired at him which missed. He screamed and ran to his house, where he was followed by four pursuers and before he could enter the house, his assailants began to hack him with daggers. He raised a cry and his mother and a widowed sister-in-law appeared and begged them in vain for his life. Then they dragged him a little distance, and after giving him 18 stabs left him and escaped unnoticed, through the jute fields. Preo Mohan ran to the neighbour's house where he expired within a few minutes.

This brutal murder has caused deep indignation throughout the District. Gabesh has been provided with a guard of a Subedar and five armed Police and five chowkidars for his safety. The culprits are still at large.

MIDNAPORE CASE ENQUIRY.

Witnesses Examined.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

A Midnapore telegram, dated the 10th instant, states:—The inquiry in the Midnapore bomb conspiracy case began to-day, by Mr. D. J. Macpherson, Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, at the Circuit House at 1-45 p.m. The enquiry is not open to the public. Mr. Weston and Mr. K. B. Dutt were present with fifteen gentlemen, named by Mr. Dutt in his representation to Government to offer evidence in justification of the allegations against the police. The Moulvi and Inspector Lalmohon were called into the room. Bepin Behari Ghose, Pleader, examined and Mr. Weston cross-examined the Moulvi and Lalmohon and the inquiry was adjourned at 5-45 p.m. to be resumed to-morrow.

To save trouble to all present, the Commissioner informed those whose attendance would be required to-morrow. A strong guard of Military police was in attendance and a large number of ordinary police officers and men were also in evidence.

THE GUNTUR RIOTS.

Fifty-six Accused on Trial.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VIZIANAGRAM, JUNE 11.

The case against the Katappakonda (Guntur) rioters is before Mr. Robertson, I.C.S., Narasaropata Division. There are 56 accused and over a hundred prosecution witnesses.

LORD CURZON'S SPEECH.

The "Bengalee's" Comment.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The "Bangalee," commenting on Lord Curzon's speech, says :—India to-day claims one right and one desire—the right to self-government and the desire for an unfettered control of its internal affairs.

A MEETING of the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Viceregal Lodge yesterday.

THE HATHRAS BRANCH CANAL.

Construction Sanctioned.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

The Secretary of State for India has sanctioned the project for the construction of the Hathras Branch of the upper Ganges Canal in the United Provinces at a cost of Rs, 17,72,189. The tract which will be irrigated by this new work comprises portions of the Aligarh, Etah and Agra Districts bounded by the Sirsa and Karon Rivers and the Jumna Canal. Irrigation is desirable in this tract on account of the small number of wells and the steady tendency to fall in the spring level and the large, brackish water area. The canal will raise the spring level which varies from 28 to 80 feet, sweeten the water and render well irrigation more secure. The culturable commanded area of the tract is 363,834 acres, and it is proposed to irrigate annually 109,500 acres of which 73,000 acres will be in the rabi season. The length of the main branch will be 49 miles with 175 miles of distributory and escape channels. It is estimated that the construction work will occupy a period of four years and that irrigation will be fully developed in eight. The gross annual revenue has been calculated at Rs. 3,53,685 and working expenses at one lakh. The annual net revenue will then yield a return of 14·3 per cent on the capital invested and the work will be a very productive one.

THE KATHIAWAR RAILWAYS.

Dissatisfied Owners.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

At the request of the Government of Bombay, Sir T. Wynne, the President of the Railway Board, leaves Simla at the end of June for Kathiawar to enquire into the difficulties that have arisen in connection with the working of the coalition under which the lines belonging to local Native States are worked. The Kathiawar system of railways is 360 miles long, and 414 miles of it are owned by the Native States of Bhavnagar, Gondal, Junagad, Porbandar, Dhrangedra, and Jamnagar and 46 miles by the Jetalsar Rajkote Railway Syndicate. Each State is proprietor of its own section, the combined sections forming a system worked under the terms of the "coalition" agreement. Under this agreement the combined sections are worked as one railway, the executive administration is by a manager, usually an officer lent by Government from its Railway branch, subject to each State having complete independent control in the matter of land and immovable property over its own length. The general direction of the working of the combined sections is vested in a Board of Control, consisting of the Political Agent as President and one nominee of each proprietory State as members. At the present time great difficulties have been experienced in getting this coalition to run smoothly. The present inclination of the different proprietary States is to give notice of their desire to withdraw from the coalition, but so far no scheme has been devised to take its place. This is the problem to be solved, and including as it does political considerations, it is not an easy one. A further disturbing element exists in the independent line owned by the enterprising Thakur of Morvi, who has so far kept out of the "coalition." A scheme has to be devised which will allow of the Thakur joining in with the rest of the lines of Kathiawar.

CASE OF PERJURY.

Accused Sentenced.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11,

A telegram to the "Daily News" says:—Mohesh Raut, a defence witness in the Midnapore Bomb case who, it is alleged, has been tortured by the police to give false evidence against Upendra Maiti, a leading Pleader, was sentenced to one year's rigorous imprisonment by Mr. Kilby. The judgment has taken the people by surprise.

CHARGE OF CULPABLE HOMICIDE.

Serang Acquitted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

A Naraingunj telegram, dated the 10th instant, states :—

The trying Deputy Magistrate delivered judgment in the case in which the Serang of the Steamer "Dejee" belonging to India General Steam Navigation Co., is charged with culpable homicide. The Magistrate found the accused not guilty and acquitted him.

DOIWALA RAILWAY ACCIDENT.

Death of another Victim.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JUNE 11.

The death is reported from Mussoorie of another victim in the Doiwala collision, making seven killed.

SIR THOMAS HOLLAND.

Memorial in Calcutta.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The movement initiated by the merchants of Bombay is now being taken up by Calcutta for the purpose of establishing a memorial to commemorate the services of Sir Thomas Holland.

EASTERN BENGAL STATE RAILWAY.

Twenty Breaches.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

No fewer than twenty breaches occurred on the railway line between Lalgola and Krishnapore Stations, the Murshidabad section of the Eastern Bengal State Railway causing transhipment and consequent delay.

UNREST ON E. I. RAILWAY.

Drivers' Grievances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

The "Empire" says that there is unrest among the drivers on the East Indian Railway who are forwarding a memorial to the Viceroy, the Home Board, the Agent and even to Lord Kitchener as a number of them are ex-army-men.

The complaints of drivers and said to be not clearly defined. There is a general discontent at the treatment given to the men.

Whatever the actual grievances, the men are now threatening to strike, but Mr. Huddleston, who is acting for Mr. Dring is willing to consider their case. The question of a Railway Union is brought up to effect a comprise with the East India Railway servants in the first place, the Bengal Nagpur Railway and East Bengal State Railway joining afterwards.

The Madras strike, it is thought, has had material influence upon the present situation.

SURVEY OF INDIA.

Triangulation Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 11.

Triangulation work, which is being done by the Survey of India Department, in Baluchistan and the country to the North, is nearing completion. The new series of triangulation, which has been carried from Kalat through Toba and Zhob, along the Afghan frontier, is being joined up to the Great Indus series at Sheikh Budin. Lieutenants Oakes and Cardew have been working simultaneously at each extremity and the whole series will probably be finished during the current year. The Kalat longitudinal series, up to the Persian frontier, was completed some time ago.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Captain D. P. Geil, I.M.S., is posted permanently to Eastern Bengal and Assam,

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr. G. G. Bayly, has his leave extended to the end of October next.

Mr. W. P. Avery to be assistant to the Railway Accounts Officer.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. N. Vijayaraghavan officiates as Comptroller, Central Provinces, vice Mr. Anthony on leave.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The appointment is recognised of Herr E. Renny as attached to the German Consulate-General, Calcutta, with power to represent the Consul-General.

Major P. Z. Cox is confirmed as Political Resident, Persian Gulf.

Majors McConaghey and Jacob and Captains Trevor and Crosthwaite received a step of promotion each.

Lieutenant D. M. Field is posted as Darbar Assistant, Kashmir.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Sub-Lieutenants J. W. R. T. Turbett and D. J. Manfield are promoted to be Lieutenants.

REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. H. Clutterbuck officiates as Conservator of Forests in charge of Eastern Circle, United Provinces, vice Mr. Jackson on six months' leave.

Dr. Leather, Imperial Agricultural Chemist, has six months' leave.

ARMY DEPARTMENT.

Captains F. L. S. Clarke and C. C. R. Murphy are permitted to exchange.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. J. B. Campbell has one year's leave.

Indian Army Promotions.—Lieut.-Colonel G. W. Palin to be Brevet-Colonel. Major H. St. G. Thomas to be Lieut.-Colonel, and Captain B. Greig to be Major.

It is notified that Assistant-Surgeon G. S. Shemain is dismissed the service by the sentence of a District Court Martial.

Assistant-Surgeon C. A. Owen, is permitted to retire.

FALL IN OPIUM REVENUE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

The opium revenue continues to fall behind even the modest estimate framed by Sir Guy Fleetwood Wilson last March. Returns, to-day issued, show that the deficiency since 1st April last is close upon five lakhs of rupees.

FAMINE RELIEF REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 11.

With the bursting of rains a further decrease has taken place in the numbers under famine relief in the two Bengals and in the United Provinces. The total for all India is now down to 121,000.

THE SEASON IN BOMBAY.

The following telegram from the Government of Bombay was sent to the Government of India, dated 9th June :—

Heavy rain during week in parts Ratnagiri, Kanara and Kolhapur, good in parts Nasik, Ahmednagar, Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Bijapur and Belgaum, moderate in parts Thana, Kolaba, East Khandesh, Dharwar, and Rewa Kantha and slight in parts Sukkur, Larkana, Hyderabad, Upper Sind Frontier, Kaira, West Khandesh, Kathiawar and Baroda. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation generally in progress. Kharif sowing continues in parts Karachi, Poona and Sholapur and commenced in parts Sukker, Larkana, Konkan, Nasik, Ahmednagar, Satara, Karnatak and Kolhapur. Supply of fodder adequate except in parts West Khandesh. Agricultural stock sufficient except in parts Poona, Sholapur, Satara, Belgaum and Cutch and generally in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate except in parts Kanara, West Khandesh and Nasik. Water for irrigation sufficient except in parts West Khandesh, Nasik, Poona and Kathiawar. Prices of food-grains fallen slightly in Sukkur, Larkana and Kaira, risen slightly in Hyderabad, Thar and Parkar, Nasik, Sholapur, and Satara and generally stationary elsewhere. Quantity purchasable per rupee in Sind 27 to 50 per cent., in Gujarat 27 to 49 per cent., in Konkan 3 to 25 per cent. in Deccan 20 to 56 pes cent. and in Karnatak 38 to 44 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain adequate. Labourers get sufficient employment. Cultivating and labouring classes generally in fair condition. Daily average numbers for week ending 29th ultimo—works —Bijapur 861; gratuitous — Bijapur 98, Dharwar 21.

BOMBAY DOCKYARD CASE.

A Cart Passed without a Permit.

PROSECUTION CASE ALMOST COMPLETE.

THE hearing of the charges against P. H. Burn, Foreman in the Government Dockyard, Bombay, and two Police officers, of being concerned in the theft of Government property from the Dockyard, was resumed at the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

P. H. Burn, Foreman at the Dockyard, was charged with the theft, as a servant, of 4 cwts. of brass filings and of 9 cwts of copper and brass pieces, the property of Government, and of a total value of Rs. 600; George Henry, Inspector of the Bombay Police, and C. S. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, were charged with aiding and abetting.

Mr. Gedinho, Pleader, defended P. H. Burn, the first accused ; Mr. Binning, Barrister-at-Law, with Messrs. Vicaji F. Vicaji, and Oliviera, Pleaders, instructed by Mr. Jamsetji Rustomji, Solicitor, defended George Henry, Inspector of Police (second accused) and C. H. Willis, Sub-Inspector of Police, (third accused.)

Inspector E. E. Morris, further examined by Mr. Sloane, said that after his return to the Head Police Office, he saw Henry and Willis come there. Mirza Mahomed Ali was standing somewhere near. Henry spoke to him (Inspector Morris). He asked him if he had seen the cart, and said "Don't let it come to the Head Police Office. I have let it out without a pass." Just then the cart came up to the entrance opposite the Crawford Market. Henry made some sign to the cart-driver, who then went to the other gate, south of the Detective Office. Witness reported the matter to Superintendent Sloane, who had just driven up in a gharry. Witness then went to make a report to the Commissioner of Police. Inspector Mahomed Ali handed witness a paper and made a statement.

Superintendent Sloane asked witness what Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali told him.

Mr. Binning objected to the question, but His Worship disallowd the objection.

Witness said that Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali told him that Abdul Hussein Tyebji had given him the chit. After reporting the matter to the Commissioner of Police, witness left for the Government Dockyard, where he noticed Henry, Willis and Sub-Inspector Dorran. He made some enquiries about the cart and the pass, and asked for the pass file. He knew something about the procedure at the gate of the Government Dockyard, though he had not had the pleasure of working at the gate. The passes were kept in the chowkie in a wire-file. He examined all the passes. Henry and Willis were standing somewhere near. Superintendent Stanford came soon after the enquiries started, and asked Henry to produce the rule of the Dockyard, regarding the passing of goods out of the Dockyard, which Henry did. He read out a rule to Henry and asked him if he had let a cart pass out without a pass in spite of that rule.

Mr. Sloane : What did Mr. Henry say in reply ?

Mr. Binning objected to the question.

His Worship held the question inadmissible.

TIT-BITS OF INFORMATION.

Witness further said that the pass regarding the cart was not forthcoming that day. When the inquiries had been finished he took Henry and Willis down to the Head Police Office, and placed them before the Commissioner of Police. During the time he was at the Dockyard making inquiries, he saw Burn also and he was told that he was wanted for inquiries as Chaya had made a statement, in consequence of which Burn was called. Previous to his return to the Head Police Office from Kamatipura, after having seized the barrel, witness received several bit-bits of information about several persons. He first saw Chaya at the entrance to the stable. Chaya who was under arrest made a statement to him.

Mr. Sloane : What did Chaya say ?

Messrs. Binning and Godinho objected.

Mr, Sloane : It is very easy to object, isn't it ?

Mr. Binning : Rather uncomfortable.

His Worship : On what Section do you rely, Mr. Sloane ?

Mr. Sloane : On Section 157.

Mr. Binning : Then Mr. Sloane must first state what statement of Chaya he wants to corroborate. Also Chaya was under arrest and under Section 25 a statement made by a person under arrest to a police officer is inadmissible.

Mr. Godinho submitted that under Section 63 of the Police Act, the statement of a person under arrest made to a Police officer, even if written down and signed by the man, was inadmissible as evidence ; and an oral statement would be much more so.

Mr. Binning said that in case the question was allowed to be put about the statement, he would have the right to see the whole of the statement.

Mr. Sloane said that he relied on Section 157 and wanted only to corroborate what Chaya had said and was on record.

His Worship asked if Inspector Morris was conducting investigations at the time.

Mr. Sloane : Yes.

His Worship said that in that case, under Section 63 of the Police Act, the statement could not be given in evidence.

Mr. Sloane submitted that Section 63 did not apply, since it referred only to a written statement, and it could not take away the effect of Section 157.

His Worship held the question admissible.

Mr. Binning asked Inspector Morris if, before he stated what Chaya had said, he professed to remember exactly what Chaya had said.

Witness : In exact words ?

Mr. Binning : Yes.

Mr. Morris replied that he could not give it in exact words.

Mr. Binning asked witness if he could give the drift without omitting anything.

Witness replied that he could,

THE "DOCKYARD CHOTTA SAHIB."

Witness further said that in his statement Chaya mentioned Mr. Burn and referred to a "Chhota Saheb" and No. 3 was the "Chhota Saheb" at the Dockyard. Chaya came to him and said : "Why catch me. The Dockyard 'Chotta Saheb' came to me."

Mr. Binning objected on the ground that there was nothing in Chaya's evidence about that.

Fernandes was also taken to the Police Office, and a paper bearing figures, which was found on him. Later that night Burn was allowed to go and Henry and Willis were taken into custody about ten o'clock. Henry, who was in the Esplanade lock-up, sent for the witness. He made a statement and then took witness to the Dockyard. Later, from an old book at the Police Office, he produced the pass, which had been put in, and on the following morning Burn was arrested. The next day he searched Burn's office and took possession of two copies of the Dockyard Rules by which he was forbidden to sign passes. We seized two other papers.

These Superintendent Sloane desire to put in.

Mr. Binning objected, first on the ground that the documents were useless and also because the fact that Henry had asked Burn to lend him two rupees was quite irrelevant to the issue.

The Magistrate held that the fact that the second and third accused had written to Burn asking for loans, was relevant as showing the relations that existed between them.

Mr. Binning now applied that the answer given by Henry "Dont let it come here, I have let it (the cart) through without a pass" might be struck from the records as being a confession made to a Police officer and therefore inadmissible.

His Worship deferred his decision.

Rahat Yarkan, a Police havildar, said that on the 31st ultimo he went to Abdul Hussein Tyebji's house and arrested him. He took him to the Police Office and placed him before Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali. Abdul Hussein was questioned, and taking a piece of paper bearing a statement of weights from his pocket, handed it to the Inspector.

Inspector Sullivan said that on the 31st ultimo a Police havildar brought him a cart containing three barrels, and witness took them to the Government Dockyard. They were unloaded and opened in his presence. He made a list of their contents, and weighed the barrels in the presence of several officials. In the evening Sub-Inspector Willis's rooms were searched. Nothing material was found.

At this stage the case was adjourned till to-day at one o'clock.

Mr. Godinho applied for an adjournment for two days in order that counsel might be briefed and was directed to renew the application to-day.

Superintendent Sloane said that he hoped to complete his case at the next sitting and Mr. Binning hoped his Worship would not require him to make his address for the defence at once as he would like to have time to consider the evidence.

THE LATEST FROM HOME

(SPECIALLY PREPARED BUDGET.)

LONDON, MAY 28. (PARIS, MAY 29.)

SUMMRY OF THE WEEK.

HOME.

COURT AND PERSONAL.—The King who had spend the week-end with Sir Arthur Paget at Richmond, received on Monday the Berlin municipal councillors, who were in London as guests of the City Corporation.—The Queen left Venice on Monday and reached London on Tuesday evening.—The Prince of Wales presided last week at the dinner of the Printers' Pension Corporation.—The marble base of the Queen Victoria Memorial in front of Buckingham Place has been unveiled.—The ashes of George Meredith were buried on Saturday at Dorking and a memorial service was held in Westminster Abbey.

Empire Day was celebrated with greater enthusiasm than ever before, both here and over-seas. In Hyde Park 10,000 children, organized by the League of the Empire, took part in a demonstration of symbolic drill. The "Times" of that day was an Empire Day number of 72 pages, containing a letter from Mr. Chamberlain, an article by Lord Milner on Imperial Preference, and many special articles on that subject and Imperial Defence from the points of view of the self-governing dominions, the second topic being also dealt with by our naval and military correspondents. Articles on other appropriate subjects, and a series of maps were also included. We quote from that issue as largely as possible, but the greator part of its contents is necessarily excluded by lack of space. The issue itself is not now obtainable, though a very large number were printed ; but, to meet the great demand which cannot otherwise be complied with, the whole of the "Times" Empire Day number has been reproduced by photography in facsimile—the size being one-third of the original—and can be obtained for 3d., or 5d. including postage.

Art.—A correspondent of the "Times" makes suggestions for the legislative prevention of the loss of art treasures by this country.

Cruelty to Children.—The 25th anniversary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was celebrated on Monday by a Mansion House meeting, when the Lord Chief Justice spoke. During the year over 55,000 cases have been dealt with. A tablet in memory of the founder, the Rev. B. Waugh, was unveiled at the Society's house on Tuesday.

Ecclesiastical.—The Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge had its annual meeting on Wednesday. Two days before, a fire had done much damage at the Society's house at Charing Cross.—The Society of Friends has been having its yearly meeting in London.—The Rev. L. H. Burrows has been appointed Bishop suffragan of Lewes, for Chichester diocese.

Labour—Lord St. Aldwyn has granted the 7-1-2 per cent. reduction of wages asked for by the Welsh coal masters. The Monmouthshire and South Wales Coal Owners' Association have given notice to all their men owing to the passing of the Eight Hours Act. A strike of 60,000 miners is threatened in Scotland unless the masters withdraw their claim for a reduction of 6d. per day.

Law—The House of Lords has upheld a decision of the Court of Appeal setting aside the verdict of £7,500 damages obtained by the owner of a hydropathic establishment against the Malvern Urban District Council for the pollution of water by sewage. The plaintiff was declared not to have been in lawful enjoyment of the water.—The High Court has reversed a County Court decision condemning a farmer to pay £100 damages to a man who, while trespassing on the farmer's land, was bitten by a ferocious horse.—The High Court has rejected the claim of Messrs. Burberry, waterproof manufacturers, to prevent Messrs. J. C. Cording and Co. from using the term "slip-on."

—The first maiden assize on record in Norwich has occurred this week.—Two electric light patents revoked by the Comptroller-General have been restored by the High Court.

Music.—Debussy's "Pelleas et Melisande" has been performed at the Royal Opera.

Naval.—The guns and gun-mounting for the two "Dreadnoughts" to be built by Palmers and Scott have been ordered from the Armstrong and Vickers works.—At a Navy league meeting on Wednesday Sir G. Armstrong vehemently attacked the Admiralty and made public another letter to Sir John Fisher.

Parliament.—A Bill for the regulation and registration of movable dwellings was read a second time in the House of Lords on Monday.—The House of Commons agreed to the death and motor-car duties on the 20th, and to the spirit, tobacco, and petrol duties on the 24th and 25th. On the 21st the Police (Malicious Injuries, Ireland) Bill was rejected by 176 to 188. On the 26th the Budget resolutions were finally disposed of, and a motion respecting the two-Power naval standard was rejected.

Speeches.—The Prime Minister spoke at Sheffield on the 21st, defending the Budget. Mr. Balfour spoke that day on Tariff Reform in St. James's Theatre; while Lord Curzon, at a meeting of the Asiatic Society, deplored the ignorance of this country on Indian subjects; and Lord Charles Beresford spoke on the Naval situation at the annual Australasian banquet, Mr. Haldane, presiding at a lecture on Saturday, was persistently interrupted by woman suffragists. After their removal he said he was in favour of woman suffrage, but at present the general will on the subject was not definitely pronounced.

The Imperial International Exhibition at Sheperd's Bush was opened last week by the Duke of Argyll, and on the 24th Lord Strathcona unveiled a statue of the King.

The Royal Geographical Society held its annual meeting on Monday, when the United States Ambassador received a medal for Professor Agassiz. The society endorsed the proposal to erect a new building.

Wills.—Mr. F. Gorringe, draper, left £617,627, of which about £412,000 goes eventually to charities. The Rev. L. T. Pennington left £291,625 ; Mr. J. Purdey, £200,289 ; Sir S. W. Dunosn, £116,312 ; Lord Hardwicke, £38,930; and Miss Jane Peckover, £138,796.

THE EMPIRE.

Australia.—The Federal Parliament opened its Session on Wednesday. The Opposition groups have united under Mr. Deakin's leadership.—Mr. Deakin expresses a hope that Lord Roberts will come out and advise the Australian Government as to defence.

Canada.—The Australian Press delegates sailed on Friday from Quebec for England.—The coal strike in Alberta is ended.

South Africa.—The agitation against union in Natal tends to make the result of the "referendum" uncertain, but it is not thought likely that even if Natal dropped out the other colonies would fail to achieve union.

THE UNITED STATES.

The Tariff Bill is expected to reach the President by June 20 in a form which will justify his signing it as a real revision. The Senate has refused by 56 to 25 to put sawn number on the free list. A railway strike has broken out in Georgia.

Armaments.—At a Peace Conference on Friday Mr. A Mosely suggested that if Mr. Taft thought of taking the advice lately offered him to "say something to England and Germany," he should turn his attention to Germany, which had rejected British overtures for an understanding in the matter of armaments.

Mr. Bryce spoke at an Empire Day dinner at New York on Monday.

Nicaragua, having annulled a mahogany concession given to an American company, has now agreed to arbitration.

FOREIGN.

Austria-Hungary.—The centenary of Aspern, Napoleon's first defeat, was celebrated on Sunday.

France.—The Government has introduced a Bill grasping certain rights of association to State employees.—The attempt to launch the battleship "Danton" at Brest on Saturday was a failure.—The strike of seamen and wharf hands at Marseilles is becoming serious.

Germany.—The president of the German Navy League, in a speech on Sunday, said that Germany must have more cruisers and a 17th battleship.—Hamburg has been entertaining municipal visitors from Manchester.

Italy.—Large additions are proposed by the Government in naval expenditure.—A fatal riot is reported in Calabria.

Morocco.—The Hague Court has decided in the Casablanca arbitration that the secretary of the German Consulate was wrong in trying to embark in a German ship deserters from the French Foreign Legion, though the French authorities were also wrong in the form their opposition took.—The Shereefian troops are fighting their way into the heart of the Beni Mtir country.

Persia is to receive a loan of £100,000 from Russia. The British Minister is to be consulted as to the expenditure of the money.

Spain.—King Alfonso opened an exhibition at Valencia on Saturday.—About 100 fishermen are believed to have been drowned in a storm.

Russia.—The Duma has been discussing a Bill to remove disabilities from Dissenters, but the Government and Holy Synod seem at one in favour of a restriction which will leave Dissenters under the arbitrary control of the authorities.—The proposed abolition of Polish fortresses has caused hot controversy.—M. Selden has been sentenced to six months in a fortress for publishing some of Count Tolstoy's pamphlets.

Sport.—The King's horse Minoru won the Derby. —The Australian cricketers lost their match with M.C.C. on Saturday. Yorkshire beat Northampton, Notts beat Leicestershire, Lancashire beat Somerset, and Surrey drew with Warwickshire. This week's matches have all been drawn.—The Olympic Games of 1912 are to be held at Stockholm.—The Scottish beat the English amateur golfers on Saturday. Mr. Travers, the American champinion, has been defeated in the first round of the Amateur Championship.

Turkey.—The Sultan attended Parliament on the 20th, and in his speech from the Throne declared that the country's progress and prosperity depended on the maintenance of the Constitution.—Nearly 300 arrests have been made in connection with the massacres in Asia Minor.

Aeronautics.—The new Army dirigible balloon underwent further trials on Monday.—A balloon race on Saturday from Hurlingham to Tye-common, Essex, was from by Mr. J. Dunville's Banshee.

Obituary.—Sir W. L. Drinkwater ; Admiral St. John ; M. Hua ; Mr. Charles Morrison, millionaire; Sir R. D. Green-Price; and Mme. Canziani—"Times."

LORD CURZON IN INDIA.

THE Royal Asiatic Society's Public School medal awarded to A. H. M. Wedderburn (Eton), was presented on May 21 at the Society's house Albemarle Street, by Lord Curzon. Lord Reay (President of the Society) occupied the chair.

Lord Reay said that this was the first occasion on which the medal had gone for a second time to the same school. Eton was previously victorious in the competition in 1905. In 1904 it went to Merchant Taylors' School, in 1906 to Rugby, in 1907 to Westminster and in 1908 to Harrow. He spoke of the importance of encouraging the study of history in general, and more especially that of India, in all our public schools and like institutions.

Lord Curzon said that the ignorance in England about India was perhaps less than it was twenty or thirty years ago, but it was still quite appaling. A little while ago he came across a case in which a popular English novelist had written a book, the scene of which was laid in India, and the error was perpetrated of making Bombay appear in Bengal. When this mistake was pointed out to the author, instead of sacrificing the edition he rather humorously had a slip of paper printed and pasted into each copy on which appear the words, "It must be understood that for the purpose of this story, and for this story only, Bombay is in Bengal" (Laughter). If this sort of ignorance could prevail among men of culture, and distinguished as the writer of the novel was, it was not surprising it should be widespread among the general class of the population. He truly believed we could find 100 men in England who could give a correct list from memory of the Derby winners from the start for every one who could give a correct account of the number and names of the Indian Provinces or a list of Viceroys since the Mutiny (Laughter.) He referred to the mass of information available about India in Blue Books and other publications, especially emphasing the value and importance of "the Moral and Material Progress Report on India." He suggested that the right thing to do was to take that Blue Book, reduce its apparent compass, invest it with an attractive appearance and pleasant binding, and hand it over to the "Daily Mail" for circulation. (Laughter.) He really believed that would do more to advertise India than any official expenditure on Blue Books spread over a series of years. A great many people went out to India now, and it was a remarkable thing that in proportion to the shortness of their visit there they felt an overmastering impulse to record their impressions in print. The shorter the time they spent in the country the longer the speeches they made in the House of Commons afterwards about it, the more immense their pretensions and the greater the ignorance, as a rule, they showed. (Laughter, and "Hear, hear.")

THE INDIAN CIVIL SERVICE.

If he were a parent seeking a profession for his son, he thought that the first thing he would do would be to cast his eyes on India, mainly for two reasons. In the first place, because his son would be doing something definite, practical, of positive value to large masses of human beings at a time of life when in any other country or profession he would be only occupying a secondary and irresponsible place ; and, secondly, because India opened up a field of responsible activity to a young Englishman greater than any in the world. It was open to any young man of character and ability who went to India, from whatever class he was drawn, to rise to a position in that country, before he had attained to the age of fifty, where he was ruling with almost single authority, a territory larger than that of many European kingdoms, and exercising an authority greater than that of many European kings. Many years ago John Bright used to say that India was the play ground for the aristocratic classes. John Bright had a great and genuine interest in India, tempered by a good deal of ignorance—(laughter)—and he seriously seemed to think that we kept India as a means of finding billets for the younger sons of the aristocracy. Lord Reay, who had been in India a long time, could tell them if in travelling about the country and observing the Civil servants conducting the administration he ever came across the scions of a pampered aristocracy. For himself, Lord Curzon said, he never saw them, and he always held that one of the greatest merits of the service, and one of its sources of strength, was that instead of being recruited from one class at home it was drawn impartially from all classes of the community, so that the best English blood—the upper, the middle, and all classes—was perpetually percolating into India and giving it all that British character and British intelligence could offer.

His belief was that India would get a much larger share of public attention in the future than in the past. A wave of unrest had been going over that country resulting in the commission of atrocious crimes and eventually producing a series of concessions and reforms by the present Administration. Nothing could be more improper than for him to say anything on that occasion with a political complexion. Therefore he would not say a word as to the effect which it appeared to him these changes would have in the future but it was permissible for him to say this which no one would doubt—that they must unquestionably render the administration of India more complex, more arduous more difficult in the future that they must impose a greater strain upon the civilians called upon to administer the country. And if that be so how important it was for the training up of ensuing generations of those men that they should have that broad acquaintance with Indian conditions and history which it was the object of the competitions for the Society's public school medal to give. In presenting the medal to Mr. Wedderburn, he said that he had read his prize essay and, having had occasion to study Lord Wellesley's career, he had always taken the view expressed by the writer that he was a man of large views, great courage, most distinguished abilities, and of absolutely sincere patriotism. (Cheers.)

THE "Gazette" states that the King has been pleased to approve of the appointment of Mr. Hugh Fort, Barrister

THE SITUATION IN EUROPE.

The Near East.

TURKEY.

RECEPTION OF THE SULTAN'S SPEECH.

The speech from the Throne, the "Times" correspondent at Constantinople states, has caused very general satisfaction. The local European journals express themselves as more than satisfied with his Majesty's declarations in regard to the Adana massacres and his exhortation to the different communities to combine for the common weal.

I have reason to believe, adds the correspondent, that about £T1,200,000 of the £T2,500,000 paid by the Austro-Hungarian Government as compensation for the annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina, and the greater part, if not the whole, of the treasure, obtained from Yildiz, will be devoted to military purposes and will figure in a supplementary Budget.

The Sabah of Constantinople, in a leading article, examines the political situation of the empire and its relations with the Great Powers. The conclusion at which the article arrives is the necessity of an alliance with the British Empire and an understanding with France, Russia, and Italy. With regard to Germany and Austria—

"We must, of course, respect their economic interests, but we cannot join their alliance, for England, France, and Italy have every interest in the maintenance of the integrity of our country, while it is not so clear that the Central Powers are equally interested therein. The offers of material assistance made us by these two Powers can only be inspired by one or both of the following motives:—

"1. To persuade us to enter into purely military or political compacts with them—a policy which may not be dangerous to us, but must benefit Austro-German interests exclusively;

"2. To draw us into financial engagements with them in exchange for the material assistance which they can give. Our consent to this would, however, injure our prestige, and might well lead in the future to the endangering of our territorial integrity.

"Again, given the geographical position of Germany, we could hardly expect her assistance in certain eventualities to be either prompt or efficacious."

Somewhat similar opinions have been expressed recently by the "Terjuman-i-Hakikat," a Committee organ, which, while holding British criticism of the policy of the Committee to have been too severe of late, protests against the attempts of certain German journals to stir up ill-feeling between England and Turkey by the frequent publication of articles of a very tendencious nature.

THE GOVERNMENT'S POLICY.

In the Turkish Parliament on May 24 Hilmi Pasha, the Grand Vizier, delivered his statement of policy. After brief discussion a vote of confidence in the Ministry was carried by 191 votes to five in the Chamber and unanimously in the Senate.

Reuter's Constantinople correspondent adds:—It is obvious that the voting was the result of a prearranged agreement. Only one deputy attacked the Government, indulging in a scathing criticism of the conduct of Hilmi Pasha's former Cabinet in connection with the military revolution of April 13.

The Government's statement of policy declared that the disturbances at Adana were due to the same cause as those in Constantinople and it was the duty of the Government to eradicate the causes of such outbreaks and prevent a recurrence of them in any part of the empire. In consequence of the penury of the Treasury, which was a legacy from the late regime the Budget showed a deficit which it was hoped the Chamber might reduce to two and a half million pounds Turkish. The Government was unwilling to have recourse to a loan to establish financial equilibrium except in case of the most absolute necessity. The Government believed that by strict attention to the principles of political economy it would be possible to produce increased revenues. With reference to public works the Government recognised the need of granting concessions in order to give employment. The Government hoped that the press laws and the laws regarding public meeting would be voted as soon as possible. The Government was occupied with an administrative reorganisation proposal which would be submitted shortly to Parliament.

In the Chamber a memorandum to the Grand Vizier was read proposing a moratorium until the end of August in the Adana and Aleppo districts, which had suffered so much in consequence of the recent troubles. The proposal was referred to the Committee on Judicial Affairs.

The Press, says the correspondent of the "Times," at the Turkish capital, accepts the programme of the Government with satisfaction, if without great enthusiasm and expresses the hope that it will be rapidly carried out.

DIPLOMATIC CHANGES AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

It is understood, says the Paris correspondent of the "Times," that M. Constans will leave his post as French Ambassador at Constantinople about the beginning of June when he will be succeeded by M. Bompard, formerly French Ambassador at St. Petersburg.

The long-mooted appointment of M. Tcharikoff as Russian Ambassador at Constantinople is announced in St. Petersburg.

PUNISHMENT OF REACTIONARIES.

A Constantinople telegram of May 26 states:—The following ex-officials have been removed from Prinkipo Island and confined in the Seraskierat pending their despatch to fortresses in the provinces, where they will reside under surveillance:—Tahsin and Raghib Pashas; Mahomed Riza, ex-War Minister; Ahmad Ratib, Memduh, Saad-ed-Din, Resbid and Ismail Pashas; and Zaki Bey. The same punishment—namely, loss of civil rights sequestration of property, and five years' surveillance—has been inflicted on Nedjib Melhamed.

The Court-Martial has sentenced seven persons to death, among them being Dilyher Aga, Abdul Hamid's chief eunuch; Col. Halil Bey, of the Body-guard; and Omar Lufti, one of the editors of the "Volcan." Nadir Aga has been acquitted.

TURKEY AND BULGARIA.

A collision took place on May 20 between Turkish and Bulgarian frontier guards near the villiage of Kovanlik to the south-west of Haskovo, where the Bulgarian frontier runs outwards, forming an angle which offers facilities for attack. According to a telegram to the Dnevnik from Haskovo, two Bulgarian posts are still in Turkish hands, but says a Sofia correspondent, this is regarded as improbable at the Ministry of War where details are still lacking.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY AND BULGARIA.

The Austro-Hungarian Press gives great prominence to speeches exchanged between King Ferdinand of Bulgaria and the Austro-Hungarian Minister, Count Thura Valsassina, upon the presentation of the latter's credentials. Passages expressing a desire that the ties which bind Austria-Hungary and Bulgaria to each other may in future be strengthened are carefully underlined. In diplomatic circles the speeches are interpreted as a sign that King Ferdinand of Bulgaria is anxious to restore the intimacy of his relations with Vienna now that he has, with the help of Russia, been freed from the principal difficulties connected with the recognition of Bulgarian independence.

The Vienna correspondent of the "Times," writing on May 25, says:—With reference to the speeches exchanged between the Austro-Hungarian Minister and King Ferdinand at Sofia on Sunday, the Neues Fester Journal, writing semi-officially, points out that the speeches constituted not merely a Court formality of a confirmation of the well-known friendly relationship of the past, but were meant solemnly to proclaim an important impending turn in Austro-Bulgarian relations. The declarations, at Sofia, it adds, will presently find a livelier echo because the Austro-Hungarian Heir-Apparent will shortly pay to Sinaia and Bukarest a visit to which special political importance is attributed.

CRETE.

In the "Echo de Paris" M. Andre Mevil states that for the last few days the different interested Governments have been exchanging views on the subject of Crete. In contemplation of an early settlement of the question. It is regarded as probable that the Powers who are at present responsible for the maintenance of order in the island will endeavour to hit upon some arrangement which will satisfy the legitimate desire of the Turkish Government to maintain its territory intact and will at the same time take account of Hellenic aspirations. It is not known whether the initiative in proposals to this end will be taken by France or by Italy. The date of the impending evacuation of the island by the European contingents in July represents the limit of time within which it is desirable and, indeed, necessary that some solution of the problem should be achieved.

ANGLO-GERMAN RELATIONS.

The "Ceylon Gazette" has been authorised to deny that the German Government "takes any ridiculous excursions of anti-German fanatics seriously enough to enter formal protest against them." On the other hand, the "North-German Gazette" taking for its text the Berlin municipal visit to London and other Anglo-German exchanges of hospitality discusses certain absurdities which have been laboriously gathered from all corners of Great Britain during the last few days and presented in Berlin as strange proof of mental and intellectual instability. The "North-German Gazette" is astonished at the stories of phantom airships, submarine tunnels, and secret arsenals which have been given currency in England. After reproducing a column of heavy jesting from the "Cologne Gazette" the semi-official organ writes:—

"We are by no means disposed to attach an exaggerated importance to such manifestations or to identify the whole British nation with those circles whose power of imagination is too richly developed. We should like, however, to express the wish that on the other side of the Channel the voice of serious men may again prevail to banish a nuisance which is really not calculated to promote the efforts for a better understanding between people and people. The wide circles in Germany which feel high regard for the ancient culture of the British nation and for its splendid achievements in all spheres of civilisation can but note with deep regret aberrations which we utterly fail to understand."

The best service, however, which the German semi-official Press could render to Anglo-German relations, says the Berlin correspondent of the "Times," would be to abandon what a writer in the "Kreuz Zeitung" recently called "an ostrich policy" regarding naval construction. When the now admitted acceleration of German naval construction was exposed to the British view the German semi-official Press launched precisely the same charges of hysteria and loss of British balance which are now expended upon obscure follies. Every British advocacy of naval precautions is now described by the German Press as wanton agitation. The measures which would serve to allay just British apprehensions would doubtless serve also to prevent the minor manifestations which are said to disturb German conceptions of British psychology.

THE BRITISH NORTH SEA MANŒUVRES.

Germany's relations with Great Britain formed the main theme of a speech with which Admiral of the Fleet von Koster, president of the German Navy League, opened on May 23 the proceedings at the Congress of the League's branches for the Rhine province at Treves. Reuter's Berlin correspondent telegraphs a report in the Lokalanzeiger:—

The Admiral pointed out that Great Britain, a mighty sea Power, required a larger number of cruisers than Germany, who had to content herself with a more modest share of naval importance; but either Great Britain had to many cruisers or the Germans too few. He did not believe the first assumptions; therefore the Germans had too few. Germans could not take exception to the British holding manœuvres in the North Sea; indeed, the British would be ill-advised not to do so. But it was nevertheless an innovation to Germans, since the basis of British naval manœuvres had come so much nearer Germany as compared with formerly. As things stood to-day that made them pause to think. In these circumstances, even though the German building programme had been definitely settled, they ought to express a hope that Naval Administration would soon seize an occasion to remedy this state of things. Moreover, the number of crews must be energetically increased, so that the newly-commissioned vessels would receive their full complement and the reserves be brought up to the necessary strength; and a seventeenth battleship must be added to the fleet.

The present Navy League Executive were charged with not repelling the British naval panic energetically enough. Admiral von Koster continued:

"We take the standpoint that no foreign Power has a right to busy itself with the internal development of our fleet. We regard limitation of our armaments as absurd—aye, even as highly precarious, for it might sow the seeds of serious differences. Now, as before, our point of view is that the navy serves our naval interests, as we are building it to fight anyone who seeks to disturb us in the peaceful development after which we are striving. We do not think we need let the agitation carried on by certain persons and newspapers disturb us. Counter-agitation would only make things worse. We take the standpoints that it is all to our interest to live in peace and quiet with the British people."

In conclusion Admiral von Koster urged the necessity of speedily adopting finance reform, whereby Germany would get the means of prosperously developing her fleet. A resolution in this sense was adopted.

MOROCCO.

Fez, May 19 ("Times").—The Shereefian troops have begun their advance through the Beni Mtir country. So far their march has been victorious. Heavy artillery firing was distinctly audible here last evening, but there is no news yet of yesterday's engagement. All the Europeans accompanying the Mehalla are safe.

May 20.—Last night's news from the Shereefian army is highly satisfactory. The troops are forcing their way into the heart of the Beni Mtir country, the tribesmen continually falling back before them. The resistance, however, has been very strong, and the army has suffered many casualties. It is hoped that the troops have already reoccupied the Maghzen fortress recently abandoned. The Sultan's severe handling of the officers and men responsible for last month's defeat seems to have produced a more martial spirit in the army, and the figh ting has undoubtedly been severe.

THE MOROCCAN MISSION TO FRANCE.

The Morocco mission to Paris was officially received on May 26 by the French Foreign Minister, M. Pichon. It appears from an interesting conversation which a representative of the "Temps" has had with El Mokri, the Sultan's Minister of Finance, that the main object of Mulai Hafid in despatching the present mission to Paris is to prepare for the reorganisation of his empire on a solid financial basis. The Sulan desire to maintain peace in his dominions and to this end he is reported to be keenly alive to the necessity of creating, with the co-operation of the French military mission, a strong and well-disciplined army. Once in possession of such a force, he intends to imitate his father and to visit in succession the different districts of his empire in order to remind his subjects of the existence of a strong central authority and of their obligation to pay their taxes. If this optimistic picture of Mulai Hafid's prospects is accurate, and if Sultan makes a loyal use of the assistance of France, he will probably succeed, says the "Temps," in obtaining the necessary resources.

DEPARTURES.

Per s. s. "Salsette," June 12.

The following passengers proceed to London per P. & O. s. s. "Salsette" this afternoon:—

Amritaraj, Mr	Jelf, Capt R G
Arthur, Mrs N K	Johnson, Major G W
Boxwell, Mr A G	Kelly, Capt F P C
Beyle, Lt G A	Kimlock, Mr
Brown, Mr F T	Morrison, Mr
Carew, Miss F	Nicoll, Mr
Eokford, Capt A B	Phillipps, Mrs
Geldart, Mr W	Pisani, Lt Col and Mrs
Gilbert, Mr N	Radford, Mr W G
Gourju, Mr P E	Radford, Mr W
Greene, Lt J A	Rao, Mr H P M
Grimm, Mr W	Sanders, Mr H J
Hamilton, Major J A	Stainforth, Mr J F
Hast, Mrs	Swaine, Mr F C
High, Mrs E	Tubbs, Mrs and infant
Higgins, Mr E	Warwick, Mr W
Hogan, (Jnr.) Mr	Williams, Mr H G
Hogan, Mrs and Miss	

THE Prince of Wales received at Marlborough House on May 24 the following officers of the Indian Army who have come over under the command of Major P. Holland-Pryor, 13th Duke of Cannaught's Lancers (Watson's Horse) on duty upon the King as Orderly Officers during the coming summer season:—Risaldar Major Hanwant Singh, 3rd Skinner's Horse; Risaldar Mangal Singh, 16th Cavalry; Subadar Major Rekha Ram, 6th Jat Light Infantry; and Subadar-Major Prem Singh, 32nd Sikh Pioneers.

IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

Lord Charles Beresford's Views.

LORD CHARLES BERESFORD was the guest of the evening at the annual Australasian banquet held at the Trocadero Restaurant. Lord Northcote, late Governor-General of Australia, presided.

Lord Charles Beresford, in really to the toast of his health, said the question of imperial defence was certainly in the minds of the Dominions, because they had some forward lately and shown us over here that we were getting a bit sleepy, that we were not taking things as they were that we were not looking facts in the face. That was emphasised by the fact that the Dominions had offered to send a certain amount of money home for the purpose of building what were described as "Dreadnoughts," but which he (Lord Charles) would prefer to call battleships. It was clear, by what the Dominions had done, that there should be no doubt that our sea power should be of the highest efficiency and the highest sufficiency.

Well, that was not the first time that the Dominions had wished to help the mother-country. We could never forget the splendid specimens of manhood that were sent to us in the Soudan, that were sent to us in South Africa, that were sent immediately they were ready—before many of our own people were ready, that we had paid for to be ready, but were not ready. (Applause) Now the first object in this question of imperial defence was in his (Lord Charles's) mind, to sit down and think out how we best could help each other. (Hear, hear.)

Before spending a large sum of money it was always well to see what the result would be. The proposal from many of the Dominions was that two millions should be presented to this country for the purpose of laying down battleships to serve in the home waters. Well, his view of the situation was this: that all these great Dominions could best help us by making proposals for defending themselves.

Their idea of having torpedo boats and submarines in the home waters would not carry out the object at all, because in these days if we went to war it was most unlikely that the cruiser of a foreign country would go to the Dominions and operate by going into a harbour and blowing down a town. The day for that was past. All nations at this moment in fighting efficiency were short of cruisers. What would probably occurs—they could not spare cruisers from their own water—was that an armed mercantile auxiliary would probably go out on the trade route. What use would torpedo boats and submarines be? Besides which he (Lord Charles) appealed to the British instincts. Had we ever in our lives adopted a policy of defence? Never. We had always adopted a policy of attack, and that is the policy we should always adopt. (Cheers.)

After further illustrating the advantages of cruisers for the purpose under notice, Lord Charles said he held in this great imperial question that if the Dominions would commence with cruisers they could eventually, perhaps, go in for larger growth; but to meet the difficulty and gain the object they had in view—which was to help the mother country and that the mother-country should help the dominions—he maintained that the investment of money in cruisers was the most likely to meet the object desired.

"We have got to go on building and to spend some fifty millions, I believe, more than we need have spent through that insane advertisement of the "Dreadnought." I am sure I shall hear of this again. (Loud laughter.)

"If things go on as they are doing, in the near future it will be absolutely impossible for this country to maintain the two Power standard. But it will be very easily kept up if we have an imperial Navy. (Cheers.)

"I consider it absolutely necessary that we should lay down eight battleships this year. (Applause.) I hope that people do not think for one moment that these eight battleships would be sufficient for the fleet we should have to form owing to our deferred obligations."

Until his evidence before the Navy inquiry was complete, he would not state what he considered the serious position of the fleet through want of organisation and proper preparation for war. His first statement would be to the London Chamber of Commerce. But there was no necessity for panic.

LORD CREWE ON OFFERS OF THE COLONIES.

The Earl of Crewe, Secretary for the Colonies was the principal guest at the annual dinner of the London Chamber of Commerce at the Criterion Restaurant.

Lord Crewe, replying to the toast of "Our Guest," said that there had been a painful reaction in trade, but it was preceded by a period of marvellous expansion. He hoped that it would be possible to consider imperial defence apart from commercial relations. We had received magnificent spontaneous offers, beginning with the New Zealand offer, and followed by that of the Commonwealth in the matter of actual naval contributions. We know that Canada is actively considering her share of imperial defence. Some useful results might be looked for from the Imperial Conference which would be held on this subject. The object was to combine a great imperial system of defence by sea and land with the utmost flexibility for each separate part of the empire. Commerce was directly interested in naval defence. Proposals had been made to secure the immunity of private property at sea, but certain factors would, he feared, prevent the proposals being adopted. The members of the Conference would be actuated by a desire to safeguard imperial interests in every possible way. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stanley Machin (chairman of the Council) proposed the toast of "Our Allies."

The Japanese Ambassador, after expressing gratitude at the warm reception of the toast, said:—The alliance between the two countries has been a great blessing to both of them. It has been the means of placing both the high contracting Powers to the agreement in a position for the preservation of peace and the maintenance of equal opportunity in international dealings. The alliance is entirely pacific in its character. It contemplates no offence against anyone unless he attempts to disturb the peace of the regions affected by the treaty. These objects have been completely fulfilled in the past, and I feel sure that they will be realised in the future. Furthermore the alliance between the two island nations has been directly responsible for enabling the high contracting Powers to enter into highly desirable "ententes"—namely, your "entente" with France and Russia and our "entente" with the same Powers. I am sure you will gladly agree with me when I say that other Powers shall be most gladly welcomed if they desire to join the happy group. (Cheers.) Our alliance has had most important and far-reaching consequences, not only to the parties immediately concerned, but also to the world at large. The Government and the peoples of Japan are well satisfied with the past working of the alliance, and they entertain the hope that the bonds which now unite us may always be maintained and increase in strength and solidarity, and the good feeling on our side be reciprocated on your side. I thank you most heartily. (Cheers.)

MRS. BESANT ON INDIA.

Hopeful Outlook.

BRAINS AND VOTES.

Mrs. Annie Besant, has just returned to England from the Dependency. "I am in touch with all the various parties," she remarked to a representative of "The Daily Chronicle" "and for the last four or five years I have been in touch with the Government too. India is very fortunate in its three head men, Lord Minto, Sir George Clarke (the Governor of Bombay), and Sir Arthur Lawley (the Governor of Madras).

"I do not think that the Viceroy is appreciated in England at his true value. He is a man of extraordinary courage, and quite headless of personal danger. He is immensly popular with the best Indians, and in that he is a contrast to Lord Curzon. The late Viceroy is regarded by the Indians as intensely hostile to them, and as a ruler who, under the cover of fair words, really deprived them of many of the things they most valued—higher education for instance, and the entrance, of Indians into the higher posts of the civil service.

"Lord Minto has been a most remarkable compound of firmness in dealing with absolute disorder, and at the same time showing willingness to go far in the direction of reform. I believe that he has practically got the better of the trouble there from a serious standpoint.

"The main question now is whether the Indian leaders themselves will be able to take advantage of the reforms which have been granted. If they rise to the occasion it will justify the granting of the reforms, and make them the real basis for self-government in the future. Lord Morley's appointment of Mr. Sinha to the Viceroy's Council has caused intense satisfaction for it is the first time an Indian has had a share in executive government.

EDUCATING INDIAN WOMEN.

"The extremist party are small in number, though they have two or three men of very great power and influence among them. Arabindo Ghose, who has just been acquitted, is a man of the type of Mazzini, with the difference that he is fanatical which Mazzine was not. He has been the heart of the anti-English movement. He is a man of perfectly pure motives and entirely unselfish. He has no personal axe to grind. But he is dangerous, because he would use any methods which would upset British rule.

"I believe that if the Government do not allow themselves to be frightened away from the reforms they have granted they will find things go smoothly in India. There is very little sympathy with the extremist party, but a great deal of dumb discontent on which extremists can trade. The outlook is quite hopeful though it cannot be said that the trouble is quite over.

"On the social side," Mrs. Besant continued, "the most interesting things are the great changes that have come over the status of woman, and the considerable movement that is going on for raising what over here we call the submerged class. The body with which I am particularly connected, the Theosophical Society, has been doing exceedingly well lately, and has taken a very active part in organising what we call the Sons and Daughters of India which is concerned with the training of the young in the duties of citizenship along moral, self-sacrificing lines, with no question of politics. It is supported throughout India, and is looked on with favour by the Viceroy and the Governors.

"But some of the smaller men are hostile to it on the ground that it is dangerous to organise the Indians, and that it may become a peril. My view is that the peril is there and that the best thing to do is to grapple with it. We have three hundred branches throughout India, which puts us in a favourable position to do this work.

"As far as the women of India are concerned the work is at present chiefly educational. They are beginning to form clubs and societies for the study of political and social questions. Just before I sailed I addressed a large meeting of women of different castes in Bombay. It is really a movement to give women again her fair share in influence, not in public affairs as we understand them in England; but in the home, so that she may make her opinion respected by her husband and her sons.

"It is not in any sense political—there is no question of the suffrage. Indian women are essentially wives and mothers. The movement is to make them effective as counsellors and advisers in their position as wives and mothers. The Indian woman has always been paramount in the home, and she is," added Mrs. Besant, "in some way the most delightful woman in the world—she has a daintiness which is indescribable."

THE NEW INVINCIBLE.

World's Record.

London, May 29.

A fresh world's record for fast steaming was made by the cruiser-battleship "Invincible" in the eight-hour full-speed trial of the Home Fleet on its way back from Queensferry to the home ports to give the crews leave prior to the Imperial Press review on June 12.

The "Invincible" maintained a speed of 28 knots for the entire trip, which is far in advance of any thing yet recorded for a ship of her size in a similar period, which proves the splendid qualities of the new British warships. For a short time she worked up to 29 knots, a magnificent performance for her turbine engines.

The next best performance was that of the armoured cruiser "Drake," which is fitted with the reciprocating, or piston, engine. She steamed 24 1-2 knots, thus maintaining the reputation she held for the last six years of being an exceptionally fast steamer.

The "Dreadnought" averaged just aver 21 knots, or about her trial speed. The other ships did nothing out of the common.

The nominal speed of the "Invincible" is 5 knots. She is driven by turbine engines developing 41,000 horse-power. She displaces 17,250 tons and carries eight 12in. guns.

TWO-POWER STANDARD.

AUSTRIAN REJOICING AT MR. ASQUITH'S SPEECH.

Vienna, May 28.

The leading Vienna newspapers comment on the two-Power standard debate in the House of Commons in more or less sarcastic tones.

The semi-official "Fremdenblatt" says: "Europe is surprised to see a great nation behaving like a child begging to be told a horrible story because it is so pleasant to be consoled after the fright."

The "Neue Freie Presse" says: "England appears to be afflicted with a serious illness which is taking the form of an epidemic and penetrating all classes from the palace to the poorest hut. Not only are they afraid of an invasion by a German fleet of airships but even of Austrian Dreadnoughts that do not today exist, even on paper."

The "Reichspost" rejoices that Mr. Asquith's speech is a tacit admission that the much-boasted two-Power standard is now exploded and that England is now merely able to cope with a combination of a large and small fleet.

EIGHT DREADNOUGHTS.

STRONG SPEECH BY MR. ARTHUR LEE.

London, May 29.

Mr. Arthur Lee, M. P., the former Civil Lord of the Admiralty, made another stirring speech in the Navy League campaign at Leicester last night.

"When we remember," he said, "that what has been considered our unassailable supremacy will be brought down in 1911, according to the Government figures to a margin of superiority of one over one Power and that Power Germany, then I say a situation more serious has never faced this country.

"War will never be forced upon us by any country as long as we are strong enough to win, but I absolutely believe it will be forced upon us on one pretext or another, as soon as we are weak enough to lose.

"The Navy League will tell you that it is absolutely necessary that we must lay down and commence this year at least eight Dreadnoughts. (Applause). And I am afraid we shall have to commence as many in the year that is to come. I say not only that we can carry out this programme, but that we have got to. (Loud applause.)

"As Mr. Balfour said at the Albert Hall 'the danger is upon us. The time to begin is now.' (Applause.)

"We must have these eight Dreadnoughts, and this agitation is not going to stop until we get them." (Loud applause.)

KHAN SAHEB CHANAN DIN officiates as District Traffic Superintendent, North-Western Railway, vice Lieutenant Watson on privilege leave. Mr. C. F. Langer, acts vice Rai Sahib Milki Ram on leave.

THE raised banks on the Bengal and North-Western Railway between Lalheriaserai and Haiyaghat have been rendered unsafe by heavy rain and traffic has been stopped until the weather clears.

THE road of the Tochi Valley is still somewhat unsafe for travellers, but special precautions have been taken to prevent attacks by stray bands of tribesmen.

WE understand that extra assistant settlement officers in the Punjab have been granted an additional settlement allowance at Rs. 50 per mensem, thus raising this allowance to Rs. 100 per mensem.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocers, etc.

SPORTING NEWS.

SIRHIHD BOXING TOURNAMENT.

Seventh Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 10.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Third round concluded.

Private Copeland, Royal Scots, vs. Private Robinson, South Lancashires. Copeland had the advantage in height and won on points.

Private Hare, South Lancashires, vs. Private Walton, Munsters. Won by Walton on points.

Private Reid, South Lancashires, vs. Private Dodge 2nd King's. Reid was knocked out in the third round.

Private Harrison, 2nd King's, vs. Private Morris, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Morris won easily on points.

Private Biggs, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs. Private Hirst, West Ridings. The latter scratched.

Private Hunt, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Private Coffey, Leicesters. Hunt retired in the third round.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—Third round concluded.

Private Morris, West Ridings, scratched to Private Tomlin, South Lancashires.

Private Tyler, 2nd King's vs. Private Biddle, Berkshires. Tyler was knocked out in the second round.

Bombardier Littlewood, No. 9. Mountain Battery, vs. Private Millar, Northumberland Fusiliers. A hard hitting bout. Won by Littlewood on points.

Private Field, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Private Ellis, Royal Scots. Field was knocked out in the first round.

Gunner Driscoll, No. 1 Mountain Battery, scratched to Private Hall, Berkshires.

OFFICERS' LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Second round.

Lieutenant Peyton Hughes, 101st Grenadiers, vs. Lieutenant Strover, No. 1 Mountain Battery. The verdict went to Strover on points.

Lieutenant Wigley, King's Own, vs. Lieutenant Redway, Royal Irish. The fight was stopped in the third round in favour of Wigley.

Lieutenant Steel, York and Lancasters, vs. Lieutenant Kyrke, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Won by Steel on points.

Lieutenant Murray, the Black Watch, vs. Lieutenant Cassidy, King's Own. The fight was stopped in the first round in favour of Murray.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Third round concluded.

Sergeant Beesley, East Yorks, vs. Corporal Glover, Leinsters. Glover was knocked out in the third round.

Private Robinson, Munsters, vs. Lance-Sergeant Stock, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Robinson retired in the first round.

Lance-Sergeant Jackson, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Lance-Corporal Fisher, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A very close fight, won by Fisher on points.

Private O'Dea, Connaught, Rangers, vs. Sergeant Thomas, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Another even fight, secured by Thomas on points.

Private McCarthy, Connaught Rangers, vs. Private Darwin, York and Lancasters. Darwin won on points.

Rifleman Goodman, Rifle Brigade, vs. Drummer Barnes, South Lancashires. Barnes was disqualified for fouling in the second round.

HEAVY WEIGHTS.—Second round.

Bombardier Wells, No. 6, Mountain Battery, vs. Lance-Corporal Goldburn, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Wells knocked his man out in the first round.

Staff Sergeant Gale, Supply and Transport Corp vs. Private, King, Leinsters. King was knocked out in the second round.

Private Jackson, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs. Corporal Keogh, Royal Irish. The latter was floored in the first round, but was saved by the call of time. The fight was stopped in the second round in favour of Jackson.

Saddler Wodehouse, No 1 Ammunition Column, scratched to Private Clohessy, Munsters.

This closed the evening's fighting, which was the best seen so far and of which H. E. the Viceroy was an interested spectator throughout.

EIGHTH DAY.

SIMLA, JUNE 11.

FEATHER WEIGHTS.—Fourth round.

Private Chalk, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Private Austin, York and Lancasters. Won by Austin on points.

Private Copeland, Royal Scots, vs. Private Walton, Munsters. Won by neither a draw being called.

Private Lodge, 2nd King's, vs. Private Morris, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. An excellent fight. Won by Morris on points.

Private Biggs, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, vs. Private Coffey, Leinsters. Coffey obtained a win on points.

LIGHT WEIGHTS.—Fourth round.

Private Casey, Royal Munsters, vs. Lance Corporal Coughlin, Leinsters. Casey won on points.

Sergt. Beesley, East Yorks, vs. Lance Sergt. Stock, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. Beesley, after being sent to the boards several times, was knocked out in the second round.

Lance Corporal Fisher scratched to Sergt Thomas, both of the Royal Welsh Fusiliers,

Private MacCarthy, Connaught Rangers, vs. Rifleman Goodman, Rifle Brigade. The Irishman lost on points.

BANTAM WEIGHTS.—Third round.

Private Braddish, Munsters, vs. Private Wallace, Royal Scots. A game affair, Wallace winning on points.

Private Banyard, Lancashire Fusiliers, vs. Private Dwyer, 2nd King's. After a fine display of scientific hitting by both the men Dwyer was awarded the fight on points.

Private Arnold, Berkshires, vs. Lance Corporal Walters, Royal Welsh Fusiliers. A soft thing for Walters in whose favour the fight was stopped in the second round.

Private Groate, York and Lancasters vs. Pte Grimsett, Royal Fusiliers. A good bout. Won by Grimsett on points.

MIDDLE WEIGHTS.—Fourth round.

Corporal Alford, King's Dragoon Guards, vs. Bombardier Shaw, No. 9 Mountain Battery. Shaw was declared winner on points.

Private Tomlin, South Lancashires, vs. Pte Biddle Berkshires. Tomlin was knocked out in the third round.

Bombardier Littlewood, No. 9 Mountain Battery, vs. Pte. Ellis, Royal Scots. Littlewood was count, ed out in the second round.

Private Hall, Berkshires, vs. Corporal Smith, South Lancashires. Hall knocked his man out in the first round. This closed the proceedings.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA CRICKET.

The Match XI. versus XVI. will, if fine, be played on the Bombay Gymkhana Ground to-day. Those who wish to play are requested to turn up punctually at 2-30 P.M.

NIGHT STALLS IN RANGOON.

Suit Dismissed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 11.

Some months ago a riot occurred in the town over the Municipality preventing the erection of night stalls in certain streets. Litigation ensued in the Lower Burma Chief Court, in which certain stall holders filed a suit against the Municipality for a declaration that they were not entitled in their own right to the use of the pavements in Mogul Street, Fraser Street and Dalhousie Street, for the purpose of having night stalls. The plaintiffs also prayed for a permanent injunction to restrain the defendants from demanding rent or fees. The suit has been dismissed.

THE statement of traffic of Tapti Valley Railway, for the month ending 31st March, 1909, amounted to Rs. 88,731, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 2,490. The total earnings from 1st January to 31st March, were Rs. 3,64,664, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 65,646.

WOMAN MARRIES A GIRL.

Career of Duplicity.

STRANGE STORY FROM AUSTRALIA.

An extraordinary chapter in a most extraordinary career was brought to a close on April 26, says the "Australasian," when Amy Bock, a petite woman of between 48 and 49 years of age, was lodged in the cells at the Dunedin Police Station. The story of her most recent escapade furnishes more sensation than the average novel.

Amy Bock (to commence the tale at its beginning) was born in Victoria, and, having been unusually well educated, she followed for many years the profession of a teacher in the public schools. She displayed many talents, notable among them being exceptional musical ability. But apparently she had that in her character which sooner or later brings one into collision with men's laws, for, in 1884, soon after she came by herself to New Zealand, the police discovered in her a clever criminal. She was first convicted at Christ Church in 1885, being then found guilty of false pretences, and since that time up to the present date her name has plentifully besprinkled the criminal records of practically every town in the South Island. During 23 years she has been known to the Police here as Channell, Shannon, Wallane, Skevington, and lastly, as Percy Carol Redwood, her crimes being principally theft and false pretences.

In January this year Amy Bock arrived in Dunedin, and obtained a situation as housemaid in a suburban household, calling herself Roy. The family went away on holiday, leaving her in charge of the house. She lost no time in resuming her old trade of fraud. Using a forged receipt, she obtained £30 from a local tradesman, on the security of her master's furniture. With the money she disappeared. A warrant was issued for her arrest, but she could not be found.

A few days afterwards Percy Carol Redwood turned up at a Dunedin boarding-house; this was Amy Book. Singularly enough, the landlady's little girl, aged 10, ran into a sitting-room, exclaiming, "Oh, there is a woman at the door dressed in man's clothes," but no one else suspected her. "He" kept indoors a great deal, and his pale face and diminutive form lent colour to his story that he was from Auckland in search of health.

A GREAT CATASTROPHE.

After a couple of weeks Redwood paid a visit to Port Molyneux, some 50 miles southward of Dunedin. In a week's time he returned. He had, it appeared been the victim of a great catastrophe. While fishing from the rocks at the Nuggets his pocket-book had inadvertently slipped from his coat and had sunk in deep water. There were in it 30 £10-notes, and an I. O. U. for £60 received from a man at Hammer Springs. He proposed to engage the services of a diver, who, however, wanted cash down. Mr. Redwood was destitute. He applied in turn to a boarder in the house his landlady, and to the landlady's sister, a good-looking, hard-working young woman who had saved some money. Believing implicity in Mr. Redwood, his story and his family, the young lady agreed to make him a loan. She visited the Post-Office Savings Bank, drew out £41, and handed this to Mr. Redwood, getting that gentleman's I. O. U. in return.

"My word," said the lender when she heard of Redwood's marriage and arrest, "it is just unfortunate! It took me many a long year to save it up, and all for that little beauty! I suppose it went to buy that ring."

Mr. Redwood took up his quarters at Mrs. Ottaway's boarding-house at Port Molyneux, and very quickly became a great favourite with the people at that sea-side resort. His kindly, happy manner made him numerous friends, and Percy Redwood, debonair, fashionably dressed, the nephew of an archbishop, and the son of a wealthy mother residing at Hamilton, in Auckland, was well liked by everyone. He made his advances to Miss Ottaway, a popular young lady, and once well and favourably known throughout the district. Miss Ottaway, naturally, was not altogether, indifferent to him, and when eventually he made a proposal of marriage he was accepted. Proofs of his "bona-fides" were, of course, demanded, and these were readily forthcoming. Mrs. Ottaway received a letter from Mr. Redwood's mother stating that her son had £1,500 of his own, and that she proposed to give him £1,500 as a marriage endowment, £1,000, therewith to purchase a house and furniture, and later on there would be something else coming. His mother, sister and brothers were to attend the wedding ceremony. Another letter was received, on the official paper of the Auckland Drainage Board, stating that as the Secretary of that Board was retiring it was proposed to appoint Mr. Redwood to his place at a salary of £7 a week.

PREPARING FOR THE WEDDING.

The prospective bridegroom paid two visits to Dunedin. He was accompanied by Miss Ottaway and her mother, who, of course, had much shopping to do. Mr. Redwood invariably conveyed them about the town in cab. But he was transacting considerable business on his own account. From a Princes-street firm of jewellers, whose traveller is a son-in-law of Mrs. Ottaway he "purchased" £130 worth of jewellery of various kinds. He also attempted to borrow £100 from a firm of solicitors, offering as security stock in the North Island and giving particulars of the animals, their brands, etc.

A member of the solicitors' firm and the traveller for the jewellers followed Redwood when he returned to Port Molyneux. He had an unpleasant quarter of an hour. The solicitor told Mr. Redwood that

EMPIRE DAY.

The Children's Procession.

THE fifth anniversary of Empire Day was celebrated on Monday, May 24, in London and throughout the country under most favourable weather conditions, and with a degree of heartiness and enthusiasm never before displayed. In London the principal feature of the celebration was a procession of some 5,000 children, with appropriate banners and emblems, from the Embankment to Hyde Park, followed by a stirring patriotic demonstration within the Park, which attracted large crowds of sympathetic spectators. There was a great display of flags all over the Metropolis.

The Embankment from Waterloo Bridge to the Temple Gardens was the appointed "rendezvous" for the children's procession. The marchings and counter marchings of scouts and cadet corps of boys brigades and bands of troops of school children (bearing flowers or favours of red, white and blue) with Union Jacks, school banners, and other brightly coloured emblems floating overhead all made a delightful scene. At a given signal all the bands played "Rule, Britannia," and the children or as many of them as could hear the music, joined in singing the familiar words. It was just half-past three when Lord Roberts's Boys and the naval cadets at the head of the long procession emerged from Norfolk Street into the sunlit Strand on their march which was to last an hour and a half. It was quite half an hour later that the last band of children left Norfolk Street behind. Through Aldwych, Drury Lane, Long Acre, Leicester Square, and Piccadilly the children enjoyed a triumphal progress to the Park.

There was a great assemblage in Hyde Park to witness the symbolic ceremony of trooping the colonial colour and the review of the boys and girls by Lord Roberts, who was accompanied by Lady Roberts, and among others present were Lord Meath Lord and Lady Bathurst, Lord Desborough, Lord Mount-Edgcumbe, Lord Bessborough, Lord Denbigh, Lord Cheylesmore, Major Baden-Powell, Admiral Sir E. Fremantle, the Mayor of Kensington (Col. Cavaye), etc.

It was estimated that some 10,000 boys and girls took part in the review, and as they carried many large flags, (including the fifty-six of the Colonies) and hundreds of smaller flags, they presented a brilliant spectacle. Their marching was wonderfully good and their physique, especially in the cases of the uniformed boys—scouts, lads' brigades, Lord Roberts's Boys, District Messengers, and the rest—was such as to encourage optimism with regard to the future physique of British citizens. The District Messengers in their white ducks looked particularly smart, and they had a specially cordial greeting from the spectators. Lord Roberts's Boys, bringing their shooting trophies with them on a field machine gun, were also warmly cheered. The Boy Scouts have apparently been most carefully drilled, and their good order and excellent discipline must have struck those who had not realized how seriously they were taking their training. The girls, with their helmeted Britannias and red, white, and blue dresses, were, it must be confessed, rather reminiscent of May day; but they were cheered again and again for their endurance throughout a most laborious afternoon.

The most interesting of the symoblic movements where those which represented the visit of the Colonies to the Mother Country and that of the Mother Country to the Colonies.

The bearers of the Colonial flags formed column in front of the band in open order, six flags in each line, the white ensign at the head of the column, and before the Union Jack, saluted the Mother Country. The return visit was represented by a more elaborate and picturesque movement; and was followed, in the end, by a general march past which, by its astonishing dignity, considering the youthfulness of the marchers, evoked expressions of admiration from soldiers and much cheering on the part of the spectators. In the course of the afternoon Lord Roberts presented one or two medals for successes in shooting competitions.

At the close of the programme Lord Roberts expressed himself delighted with what he had seen, and added that the organisation must have been perfect to have resulted in such a demonstration.

The following telegram, signed by Lord Roberts was forwarded to the king:—

"Loyal duty to their Majesties the King and Queen from all taking part in the children's review in Hyde Park for the first trooping of all the colours of the Empire.—Roberts, League of Empire."

The following from the King has been received in answer to the above:—"Buckingham Palace. To Field-Marshal Earl Roberts, Englemere, Ascot.—Please convey his Majesty's sincere thanks to all those on whose behalf your telegram was sent for their message of loyalty, which the King and Queen greatly appreciate.—Knollys."

STATUE OF THE KING UNVEILED AT THE WHITE CITY.

A statue of the King was unveiled on the 24th at the Imperial International Exhibition, Shepherd's Bush, in connection with Empire Day celebrations. The statue is 10 feet 8 inches high, and was executed by Mr. Vincent Hill. It stands on a pedestal under the arch of the Imprial Tower in the centre of the grounds.

Lord Strathcona, who unveiled the statue, which was covered with the Union Jack, said that Empire Day was inaugurated by the Dominion of Canada, where that day a public holiday was being observed and were over every public school and over every public building the Union Jack flew. It was the emblem of that unity of Empire which he trusted would continue for all time.

Sir Gilbert Parker said that May 24 used to be called Victoria's Day until Canada set the example for the empire in the celebration of the union of territories and the union of hearts. The imperial idea was not a plant of forced growth. It had flourished out on the moorland of a world of conflict and a world of jealousy. It had been exposed to the storm of human vicissitudes and the inevitable exactions of time. It had been shamed by the indifference of those who could not see beyond Beachy Head or the Grampian Hills, but it had struck its roots deeper and deeper into the ground. To three and a half million children of this country a United Empire was not a dream or a pious aspiration, but a real and concrete living thing rising before their eyes the foundations laid and the superstructure growing stone by stone into a noble edifice. Empire Day belonged to the children. It expressed the faith and fidelity of the new generation.

Mr. C. H. Rason, Agent-General for Western Australia, said that he had sent a telegram to the Governor of Western Australia conveying Imperial greetings, and the following reply had been received:—"Reciprocate greetings. Great enthusiasm here. All children of State participating."

THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

The lower part of the monument to her late Majesty Queen Victoria is completed, and was opened to the public on Empire Day, the 90th anniversary of the birth of the gracious lady to whom the memorial is erected. It embraces marble fountains and basins, retaining walls, sculptured reliefs (bronze and marble), Aberdeen granite paving, steps and plateau, as well as bronze electric lamps. This portion alone of the memorial comprises no fewer than 1,000 tons of marble and 800 tons of granite.

The erection of the marble masonry of the great central feature has been commenced, and Mr. Brock, R.A. (who has designed the whole memorial), has completed, in marble, ready for fixing in position, the colossal statue of her late Majesty, as well as the groups of "Justice" and "Motherhood." The third group is in course of completion, and the statue of "Victory" is now in the hands of the founders. When the remaining statues of "Courage" and "Constancy" are completed there will only remain to be finished and set in position the bronze groups, on the flanking pedestals around the fountain.

The portion open to the public chiefly remarkable for the spacious marble fountains and basins, which are now filled with water provided by shallow wells in the gravel at the end of the lake in St. James's Park, increased by a supply from the lake itself. The quantity of water required is 108,000 gallons an hour. This is provided by engines specially erected at the pumping station in St. James's Park, and after the water has passed through the cascades and basins it returns to the lake at the western end.

Sculptured reliefs of fine design are situated above the basin. Excellent examples of Mr. Brock's art they are symbolical of Great Britain's maritime power, and are all allegorical. On the north side, in the centre is a large bronze panel of a mermaid in bronze resting on a shell from under which a broad stream of water flows, this is flanked on both sides by marble reliefs—that on the right a figure of Neptune who holds a trident in one hand while, with the other he drives two seahorses on either side of him ride two sea nymphs on dolphins, this part is the finest in design and treatment. To the left are more nymphs and children riding also on dolphins.

On the south side the sculptured reliefs are very much of the same character as those on the north side. In the centre is a bronze panel of a sea-god, flanked with marble reliefs of sea deities and their attributes. The most striking in design is that on the left, where a nymph rests in a chariot drawn by two steeds, half horse, half bird. The whole frieze is symbolical of the maritime power on which England's power and might rest.

Thus the base of the design for the monument to her late Majesty Queen Victoria, as conceived by Mr. Brock, R. A., is now completed, and it remains for the colossal statue of her late Majesty—above which is the figure of "Victory" the top of whose spear will be nearly on a level with the roof of Buckingham Palace—to be pushed on as rapidly as circumstances will permit. The work was begun in the summer of 1902, and when complete, which will probably be in about eighteen months' time, it will be one of the most magnificent things, of its kind in existence. The King has taken the greatest interest in it and inspected every stage and it has met with his Majesty's entire approval.

STRIKING LETTER FROM MR. CHAMBERLAIN.

Mr. Chamberlain sent to the special edition of the "Times" (which consisted of seventy-two pages) a remarkable letter on the subject of the responsibilities of empire, and his belief in the new era which is dawning. He says:—

"This is the day of empires. As formerly, Austria and Germany became empires when the day of separate kingdoms began to wane, so now it is becoming evident that our great aggregations of humanity are seeking a new bond by which they may follow the same interests under the same flag.

"The position of the nations across the seas is already recognised, and all parties are at one in seeking to unite them with the mother-country in a more practical union. This must of necessity commence with defence, but it need not rest there. I hold that defence and commercial union will probably precede political union, but I do not ignore political union as desirable and probable, although it must necessarily come after the others.

"The recent offer of New Zealand, which in my opinion has been received somewhat ungraciously by the present Government, is a new feature with which in future we have to deal. Have we considered what it amounts to? The last census shows the population of New Zealand to be little more than 1,000,000, and according to recent estimates a single "Dreadnought" costs two millions sterling; so that New Zealand voluntarily offers to maintain the standard of the supremacy of the British race by a contribution of £2 a head, equal to some £80,000,000 if translated by the corresponding population of this country. Such an offer is not only munificent in itself, but it shows clearly the price that our Dominions place on the maintenance of the present standard of naval defence, and its importance to them as well as to us.

"The total white population under the British flag across the seas is now some 11,000,000, and we many in future count upon these in reckoning our comparative position with regard to our competitors. In other words, we now have to deal with over 50,000,000 in comparison with much smaller numbers in former times.

"Is it too much to expect that in view of this our future calculations may be made on a different scale to any that we have taken into account in the past? Are we not right in remembering that we now have an empire to deal with and not merely a kingdom? I look foward to this feature in our development as involving an entire change in our public life and objects. We have henceforth to consider the empire and not alone what is sometimes called 'the parish pump.'

"We may take into account the readiness of our distant supporters not merely to talk, but to act as one body having one intereet and one object. Fifty million individuals are equally interested in maintaining our position as a great commercial nation, and they will insist that we take upon ourselves all that is necessary to preserve that position.

"I see in the attention that is now given to all imperial questions the commencement of a new era, and I feel that we have already learned much from the line taken up by these great Dominions across the seas."

THE COLONIES.

Throughout the Australian Commonwealth there were the usual school demonstrations. References were made to the subject in the churches on Sunday and meetings were held on May 24 at which patriotic addresses were delivered. In South Africa the day was marked in similar fashion. In Canada May 24, as "the Queen's Birthday," has long been a public holiday. Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa telegraphs that the observance of Empire Day, which was general throughout Canada, was especially marked by the enthusiasm with which the military celebrations were carried out. In Ottawa, Toronto, Hamilton, Kingston, and other cities the entire garrison participated in field manœuvres and reviews. At Kingston two companies foom New York State regiments took part in the military celebrations. Marathon races were held in several cities.

The Earl of Meath received the following cable grams:—

From Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada: "Empire Day being celebrated here with enthusiasm."

From the Prime Minister of New South Wales: "Reciprocate Empire greetings."

From the Governor of Victoria, Australia: "Empire Day enthusiastically celebrated here."

From the Governor of South Australia: "South Australia sends Empire greetings."

From the Lieutenant-Governor of Western Australia: "This State rejoices with other parts of the Empire."

From the Lieutenant-Governor of Tasmania: "King's subjects in this Tasmanian outpost unite in expression of loyalty and devotion to Throne and Empire."

From the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal: "Bengal sends loyal and respectful feelings to his Majesty."

From the Governor of Lagos: "Southern Nigeria takes its place in the Empire."

GROWTH OF THE MOVEMENT.

To show how the movement is growing it may be mentioned that while in the United Kingdom in 1903 Empire Day was observed in 3,312 schools, having an attendance, approximately, of 66,000 scholars, this year in the United Kingdom it was observed in 18,202 schools with an approximate attendance of 3,750,000.

In the empire outside the United Kingdom it was practically universal. Last year the day was "kept" by 35,482 schools in the Colonies, with an approximate attendance of 4,000,000 scholars.

The Earl of Meath, in an article in the "Daily Graphic," energetically combats the assertion that Empire Day is a militarist movement. The watchwords of the movement are "Responsibility, Duty, Sympathy, and Self Sacrifice," and all who join its ranks are urged to be mindful of the fifteen injunctions, printed on all its leaflets, and which spring from and are dependent on its four watchwords. These injunctions are:—

1 Love and fear God; 2 honour the King; 3 obey the laws; 4 prepare to advance the highest interests of the empire in peace and war; 5 cherish patriotism; 6 regard the rights of the nations; 7 learn citizenship; 8 follow duty; 9 consider duties before rights; 10 acquire knowledge; 11 think broadly; 12 practice discipline; 13 subdue self; 14 work for others; and 15 consider the poor and the suffering.

Can these injunctions, even by the widest stretch of imagination, asks Lord Meath, be considered as exclusively representing the ideas of any political party or creed, unless it be that of Christianity!—and even the most bigoted of non-Christians would find it difficult to quarrel with the majority of them.

The number of special sermons preached on Sunday in the United Kingdom with reference to Empire Day was no fewer than 6,341, as compared with only thirty-two in the first year of the celebrations in the United Kingdom. Another great new feature this year is the extent to which the Territorials have held Church parades in honour of Empire Day.

Addressing 3,000 boys at the clebration in Holy Trinity Church, Hull, the Archbishop of York told the following anecdote:—In the east of London he knew a boy who was a hero. In his first job he was offered a rise if he would take off some lables, "Made in Germany," and replace them with others bearing "Made in England." He said he would not do it because it was against his conscience. England to-day needed that sort of boy.

Upwards of 100 Territorial Army church parades took place in London and the provinces on Sunday including Aberdeen, Ayr, Birmingham, Birkenhead Bury, Brighton, Bristol, Croydon, Congleton, Cardiff, Derby, Denbig, Edinburgh, Fleetwood, Glasgow, Gateshead, Harrow, Hereford, Hastings, Hawarden, Kidderminister, Leighton Buzzard. Lichfield, Llanelly, Liverpool, Leicester, Penteg, Plymouth, Penarth, Rugby, Retford, Stafford, Southampton, Taunton, Wolverhampton, Walsall, Workington, Warrington, Watford, Worcester and Weston super-Mare.

THE BUDGET.

In The House of Commons.

THE House of Commons on May 24, considered on Report the Budget resolutions passed in Committee of Ways and Means. The first was the Customs resolution raising the duties on imported spirits. After some debate this was carried by 243 votes to 126. The House again divided on the corresponding Excise resolution, increasing the duty on spirits distilled in the United Kingdom by 3s. 9d. per gallon, and this was carried by 243 votes to 223. On the report of the resolution raising the Customs duty on tobacco by 8d. in the pound, Mr. J. F. Hope moved an amendment to give a preference of 25 per cent, to tobacco imported from any part of the British Empire. The amendment was rejected by 185 votes to 57, and the resolution was carried by 169 votes to 75.

On May 25 the consideration of the resolutions was resumed. When the House adjourned on the 24th, an amendment moved by Mr. W. Redmond to the resolution raising the Excise duty on Irish tobacco, was under consideration. The resolution raises the duty to 3s. 6d. a pound, and Mr. Redmond had moved to reduce it to 2s. 10d. a pound. After some denate the amendment was rejected by 252 votes to 131, and the Report of the resolution was carried by 258 votes to 128. On the Report of the resolution imposing the tax on petrol, Mr. Joynson-Hicks moved that a rebate of the amount of such duty should be allowed in respect of all motor spirit used in public service and commercial vehicles, and in all arts and manufactures. Mr. J. F. Mason seconded the amendment. After some discussion, in the course of which Mr Lloyd-George promised to consider the case of the country doctor who had to go long distances to visit his patients, the amendment was defeated by 238 votes to 60, and the resolution was carried by 256 to 76.

On the report of the resolution relating to the new taxes on land, on May 26, Sir W. Anson and Mr. Butcher expressed anxiety in regard to the taxation of estates belonging to the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge. From the Ministerial side criticisms of some of the proposals were offered by Sir J. Dickson-Poynder, Mr. Everett, and Mr. J. M. Henderson. Mr. Lloyd-George assured the House that many of the objections which had been raised were due to misconceptions, which would be removed when the Finance Bill was issued, which he expected would take place within forty-eight hours. The report of other Budget resolutions was, by arrangement, taken without discussion. Divisions were taken in regard to most of the taxes, with the result that the Government had majorities ranging from 143 to 176. This stage being completed, Mr. Lloyd-George, amid loud cheers, introduced the Finance Bill.

THE BANKERS' MEMORIAL.

A list of names added to the bankers' recent memorial to the Prime Minister has been issued. The memorial was sent to the Prime Minister on May 14, and was signed by thirty-six bankers and merchants representing the most powerful interests in the City. It set forth that:—

"The proposal to alter the law with regard to the old Sinking Fund was a dangerous innovation.

"That the great increase and graduation of the death duties and of the income-tax would prove seriously injurious to the commerce and interests of the country.

"That, in conclusion, these taxes, 'though they would in the first instance fall with excessive severity on capital, will also, in our opinion, tend to discourage private enterprise and thrift, thus, in the long run, diminishing employment and reducing wages.'"

The names in the supplementary list include 21 London banking and kindred companies, 18 partners and directors of banks, 19 shipping and insurance firms, 8 Stock Exchange firms, 6 firms of solicitors, 72 merchants and mercantile firms and 18 directors of other companies.

The bankers include Child and Co., Forbes Forbes Campbell and Co., A. Keyser and Co., and Henry S. King and Co. The directors of banks include J. Howard Gwyther, Lord George Hamilton, Nevile Lubbock, and A. J. Robarts.

MEETING OF CITY CONSERVATIVES.

The executive committee of the City of London Conservative Association have decided to hold a mass meeting of the members of the Association in July, when the Finance Bill will probably be in committee, and when Mr. Balfour and Sir F. Banbury will attend and address their supporters.

TAXATION OF LAND VALUES.

Lord Avebury, Lord Hugh Cecil, Sir William Chance Mr. J. St. Loe Strachey, and others have addressed a letter to the Press on behalf of the British Constitution Association, urging that the land-tax proposals in the Budget will, if adopted, so seriously affect all classes of property owners that they should make their opinions known without delay. The conference of representatives of organisation connected with land stands adjourned, pending a reply by the Government to a memorial urging them to withdraw the land taxation proposals. Professional, trade and other organisations are invited to appoint four representatives to attend the adjourned meeting of the conference, at which Lord Balfour will preside.

MR. ASQUITH AT SHEFFIELD.

Mr. Asquith, speaking at Sheffield on May 21, said the Government had no reason to take exception to the general tenor of the debate on the Budget. To the main lines of scheme, which was the outcome of prolonged and deliberate consideration, the Government meant to adhere. But in the working out of details they would be ready to remove any provable case of avoidable hardship. In facing the problem of meeting the growing expenditure of the country they had been guided by two principles —that all classes must play a part, and that the new taxes must not be placed on the prime necessaries of life.

"We live in a scare-mongering age," the Premier proceeded, "and in many ways the flimsiest of the neurotic imaginations is the apprehended flight of British capital. I have not yet got an answer to the question, Where is it going to?" British industry was not being starved for want of capital. Some Tariff Reform critics said that the German loan of forty millions to meet deficits was creating capital; but we had sent 3,000 millions of British capital into the uttermost corners of the earth, a good half to India and to our Colonies, in the shape not of pounds shillings, or pieces of paper, but of commodities manufactured by British labour. (Loud applause.)

Two-thirds of the sum went to countries from which our only imports were food and raw materials, so that we got back, in the shape of interest upon the goods we exported, the wages of our labourers, and the material for manufacturers. "I much prefer the migration to the creation of capital."

DUBLIN CORPORATION.

A special meeting of the Dublin Corporation was held on May 24 to consider a motion asking that a petition signed with the city seal be presented to Parliament by the Lord Mayor, the civic officers, and members of the corporation praying Parliament not to pass into law the provisions embodied in the Finance Bill, 1909, "since the said provisions can have no other than disastrous result to the people of Ireland, their trade and commerce." The motion asked that the expenses of presenting the petition at the bar of the House of Commons be defrayed out of the borough fund. In the course of the discussion, Alderman Kelly (Sinn Fein) said that he did not wish to interfere with any protest by any body of Irishmen against the over taxation of Ireland. At the same time he did not want to see money wasted, and he moved as an amendment that the last paragraph in the resolution be struck out, and that the Lord Mayor, the High Sheriff, and others who wished to go to the British House of Parliament should go at their own expense. On a division, fourteen voted for the amendement and twenty-five against it; the original motion was then put and carried by twenty-seven votes to eleven.

FINANCE BILL ISSUED.

TRIFLING CHANGES.

SEVERE TREATMENT OF HOTELS.

LAND TAX ALLOWANCE FOR DECREMENT.

London, May 29.

THE Finance Bill was issued yesterday. All the taxes given in detail in the "Daily Mail" of April 30 remain unchanged.

The Bill is a portentous document of sixty-two pages, comprising seventy-four clauses, six schedules and a list of fifty-two enactments which have to be repealed, in whole or in part, but it will give cold comfort to the taxpayers who had hoped for concessions.

For nearly a month Mr. Lloyd-George has been bombarded with questions in the House of Commons, and beset with deputations. He has told them all to wait for the Finance Bill, as if that would remove all their apprehensions.

The Bill is now out, and it proves to be a Mme. Humbert's safe. There are one or two concessions in the matter of land, but even the hints of concessions in other directions which were made during the debates just closed are not fulfilled. A minute examination reveals one change. According to the official report of the Budget speech the scale relating to wine and spirit retailers' licences begins at an annual value of £30. The Bill makes it £30.

Other points are:—

Clubs, which it was suggested to tax at 6d. in the pound on liquor purchased, remain taxed at 3d. on sales.

Hotels and restaurants, which hoped for a similar poundage scale, are left as in the Budget speech, except that they have an option of paying as licence duty one-third of the annual compensation value. Experts say that whether this is a concession depends on the basis of valuation and compensation.

There is an allowance for "unearned decrement" of land.

A man who buys a short reversion of a lease as a sort of insurance will not be subject to reversion duty.

Cricket, golf, and similar grounds will apparently be exempted from the undeveloped land duty if they contribute to the public amenities.

The small holdor who practises intensive culture in an urban neighbourhood is apparently also exempt.

A man who presistently refuses to return his income for super-tax purposes is liable to fine of £50 a day.

Stepchildren (but not illegitimate children) can be counted in claiming the £10 rebate per child under sixteen on income-tax on incomes under £500.

Government employees abroad are entitled to income-tax abatements.

Brewers can pay the manufacturers licence on the "bulk" or the "standard" barrel, thus receiving an advantage on light beers.

Brewers get a rebate of 3d. per thirty-six gallons on exports.

England and Scotland are opened to tobacco-growing, growers paying a licence of 5s.

Makers of petrol pay a licence of £1 and dealers 5s. Petrol for motor-boats and all other purposes except cars is exempt.

Mr. Lloyd-George leaves London to-day for a short holiday in Wales.

LAND TAXES EXPLAINED.

INCREMENT DUTY.

Clause 1 deals with the increment value of land, and Clause 2 gives the definition of increment value. It is provided that there shall be charged on the increment value of any land a duty called increment value duty, at the rate of £1 for every full £5 of that value, and the duty shall become due on the occasion of any transfer or sale of the land, or its lease for a period exceeding seven years or where the land is held by any corporate or incorporate body defined in the Custom and Inland Revenue Act of 1885, on such periodical occasions as are provided in this Act.

The increment value shall be deemed to be the amount by which the site value of the land on the occasion upon which increment value becomes due exceed the original site value of the land. In the case of death the duty is to be levied as if the increment value due were in addition to the estate duty. Where land is held by anybody, corporate or incorporate, the occasions upon which increment value is due is to be April 5, 1914, and every subsequent fifteenth year.

REVERSION DUTY.

Clause 7 deals with reversion duty. It is provided that on the determination of any lease of land there shall be charged a duty at the rate of £1 for every £10 of the value. The value of the benefit accruing to the lessor on which duty is to be levied shall be the amount by which the total value of the land exceeds the capital value of the consideration for the original grant of the lease.

UNDEVELOPED LAND.

Clause 10 of the Finance Act provides that for the levying every year in respect of the site value of undeveloped land a duty, called undeveloped land duty, at the rate of one halfpenny for every twenty shillings of that site value. Land is deemed to be undeveloped if it has not been built upon, or used for any business, trade, or industry other than agriculture.

Where any land which has been "developed" becomes vacant or ceases to be used for the purposes for which it has been developed, it is, after the expiration of one year, to be treated as undeveloped land until it is again developed.

Undeveloped land duty is not to be charged in respect of land where the site value does not exceed £50 per acre. Parks, gardens, and open spaces to which the public is admitted are excepted as is land used for games.

MINERAL RIGHTS.

Clause 12 deals with the mineral rights duty, and provides that there shall be levied for very financial year in respect of the capital value of mineral a rights duty, at the rate of a halfpenny for every twenty shillings of that capital value. There the minerals are being worked the Commissioners may in any year make such allowance from the duty payable as they think just in respect of minerals gotten since the date at which the value has been ascertained.

MODE OF VALUATION.

As to the mode of valuation, Clause 14 states that the total value of land means the amount which the fee simple of the land might be expected to realise if sold in the open market by a willing seller in its then condition.

The site value of land means the amount which the fee simple of the land might be expected to realise in the open market if the land were divested of buildings, etc., and of all timber and other things growing thereon.

The Act provides for a revaluation of undeveloped land and minerals every five years, with an appeal to referees where any person feels aggrieved. Land held by rating authorities or for public or charitable purposes is to be exempt from duty.

LIQUOR LICENCES.

Clause 29 provides for the levying of the licence duties payable on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors according to a schedule which provides among other things that for a publican's spirit licence the duty shall be half the annual value of the licensed premises, and for a beer-house licence a duty equal to a third of the annual value.

HOTELS.

In the case of hotels, where it is shown that the receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquor were in the preceding year less than one-third of the total receipts in that year from the business of all descriptions carried on in the permises, the licence duty payable shall, subject to the minimum provided by this section, be a reduced duty of an amount double that which bears the same proportion to the full duty payable as the receipts from the sale of intoxicating liquor bear to the total receipts.

CLUBS.

The Bill imposes upon the secretary of every registered club the duty of delivering in January every year a statement of the receipts from intoxicating liquor supplied in the club during the preceding calendar year. On this annual statement is to be charged an Excise duty of threepence for every pound of the receipts shown.

Failure to delivery a proper statement involves the secretary of a club in penalties, which may taken the form of three months' imprisonment with or without hard labour, or to a £50 fine, or both imprisonment and fine.

THE NEW DEATH DUTIES.

In addition to the changes in scales which are made in the Death Duties, a new provision is enacted by Clause 43. Up to April 30 this year property passing under deeds of gift, etc., within twelve months of the death of the donor was subject to the provisions of the Act. Under Clause 43 of the new Bill this period has been extended to five years—that is, only property passing five years before the death of the donor will be exempt from these duties in the future.

ART BEQUESTS EXEMPT.

Another new provision exempts art bequests of national, scientific, historic or artistic interest from both legacy and estate duty, unless the property in question is sold.

INCOME-TAX SUPER-TAX.

Income-tax is to be charged at the rate of one shilling and twopence.

Clause 47 deals with the super-tax and enacts that.

In addition to the income-tax charged at the rate of 1s. 2d. in the £, there shall be charged, levied and paid for the year beginning April 6, 1909, in respect of income of any individual, the total of which from all sources exceeds £5,000, an additional duty of income-tax (in this Act referred to as a super-tax) at the rate of 6d. for every £ of the amount by which the total income exceeds £3,000.

Income-tax on incomes between £2,000 and £3,000 is to be at the rate of 1s. in the £. The tax below £2,000 is 9d. in the £.

RELIEF FOR CHILDREN.

The clause dealing with the relief in respect to children provides that any income-taxpayer whose total income although exceeding £160, does not exceed £500, shall be entitled to relief equal to the amount of income-tax upon £10 for every child he has under the age of sixteen. This provision includes stepchildren, but does not include illegitimate children.

THE PETROL TAX.

The provisions for a rebate upon the duty charged on motor spirit enact that "any person using motor spirit for purposes other than supplying motive power for motor-cars shall be entitled to an allowance or repayment of the petrol duty and any person using motor spirit for any of the purposes mentioned in Part I of the Fifth Schedule to the Act shall be entitled to an allowance of half the amount of the duty.

"Motor spirit used for the purpose of supplying motive power to motor-cars used solely for trade purposes, and marked with the business name and address of the owner, are also entitled to a rebate and so are motor-cabs, motor-omnibuses, and other vehicles coming under the legal definition of a hackney carriage plying for hire."

ROAD IMPROVEMENT.

The proceeds from the duties on motor licences and from motor-cars are to be applied to the roads "in such manner as Parliament may determine."

There is nothing in the Bill with regard to the national development grant or the proposal to feed it with the funds which under existing conditions go to the reduction of national debt. This is explained by the words of Mr. Lloyd-George's Budget speech in which he said that separate legislation would have to be introduced in regard to this matter.

VIEWS OF THE BILL.

STOCK EXCHANGE DISREGARDED.

At the office of one of the members of the Stock Exchange who waited upon Mr. Lloyd-George it was pointed out that so far as could be seen the Bill did not in any way modify the proposals made in the Budget speech.

The increase in the duty on contracts and the doubling of the duty on marketable securities are confirmed in the Bill. So far the representations of the Stock Exchange seem to have been disregarded, but it is hoped that concessions will be made in Committee on the Bill.

HOTELKEEPERS.

Mr. Dudley James, secretary of the Hotel Proprietors' Association, said: "The Bill is the Budget speech in legal phraseology, and the fight has yet to come." He pointed out to the "Evening Standard" that at present there is no compensation value for hotels and restaurants. He contends for a duty based on a poundage of the sales of liquor.

BREWERS.

Mr. John Gretton, M. P., director of Bass, Ratcliff, and Gretton, said: "The Bill reveals no substantial amelioration of the extortionate and ruinous conditions imposed on licence-holders. The wholesale brewer's licence is only a licence in name, and is in practice and effect an increased beer duty of 3d per barrel."

TIED TENANTS' DIFFICULTY.

Mr. H. G. Robinson, general secretary and Parliamentary agent of the Licensed Victuallers' National Defence League, said: "Nothing in the Bill takes anything away from the oppressive nature of the proposals as originally formulated. Mr. Lloyd-George made a point in his speech of his intention to embody in the Bill a provision whereby the tied tenant would be exempted from the increase duty and the liability would be put on the brewer. Clause 32 (which allows the tenant to recover the duty as a debt) will increase his difficulties by necessitating actions in the County Court."

PARAFFIN FOR MOTORS.

Mr. Rees Jefreys, secretary of the Motor Union, said: "The definition as to what constitutes motor spirit is so wide as to cover any spirit that could be used to drive an internal combustion engine. Even paraffin, alcohol, and benzol are covered."

INDIANS AND THE CROWN COLONIES.

THE Committee under Lord Sanderson, which was appointed early in March to inquire into the question of Indian emigration, in an endeavour as far as possibly to remove the serious difficulties which have arisen as to the employment of Indians in certain portions of the empire, has already, Reuter's Agency learns, taken a large quantity of evidence in regard to Fiji, British Honduras, British East Africa, Mauritius, Trinidad, British Guiana, Straits Settlements, and Jamaica. Arrangements have been made for the attendance of witnesses who will come to this country from the Crown Colonies as well as from India. Evidence is being taken not only from Governors and ex-Administrators, but also from planters, merchants, and others. The Committee, which has adjourned for the Whitsun recess, sits three times weekly, and so much work has to be done that it will probably not conclude its labours till late in the summer or possibly the early autumn.

CANADA AND ORIENTAL EMIGRATION.

The following has been issued from the Assistant Superintendent of Emigration for Canada:—

Mr. Mackenzie King, M. P., Canada's representative at the Opium Trade Conference, recently held at Shanghai, has just returned to Ottawa. During his absence he took occasion to investigate once more the question of Oriental immigration and reports that the arrangements effected by Canada with the Indian authorities a year ago are working to the entire satisfaction of all concerned. As regards Japan the authorities there are living up to the agreement effected by the Hon. Mr. Lemieux, while as regards China the existing legislation, which impose dols. 500 (£100) head tax provides a very real barrier to the possibility of any considerable influx of Chinese. At the same time Mr. King admits that some other methods should be found to effect this endless calculated to offend Chinese susceptibilities. In this gentleman's opinion, "China is not becoming, but is a great empire; the dawn of China's awakening is not in the future, it is already present. In nothing was I more surprised than in the industrial development which has taken place in so many parts." Mr. King believes that Canada has nothing to fear as far as immigration from the Orient is concerned so long as the wiser counsels of conciliation and moderation are made to prevail. The real peril lies, not in the possible movement of labour from Asia—that matter can be regulated as described—but in the almost certain movement of capital not only from America, but from Europe also, to Asia, once the industrial possibilities of these continents become better known and a greater degree of stability and security of investment afforded."

So far as Liverpool is concerned, says the Liverpool "Journal of Commerce," the international shipping scheme for regulating tonnage has been dropped.

A RETURN relating to the National Debt has been published by the Treasury as a Parliamentary Paper (Cd. 4657). It shows that the aggregate gross liabilities of the State at the close of the financial year ended March 31 last amounted to £754,121,309, the lowest figure since 1901, and a reduction of over five and a half millions as compared with the preceding year. Of this total, the nominal amount of funded debt was £321,838,957; the estimated capital liability in respect of terminable annuities £38,009,337; and the unfunded debt £42,839,603 The estimated assets consisted of £32,667,000, the value of Suez Canal shares purchased in 1876, together with £4,493,162, mainly the nominal value of debenture stock of the Cunard Steamship Company held as security for repayment of advances under the Cunard Agreement Act, and contributions of the Colonies to capital expenditure on the Pacific cable.

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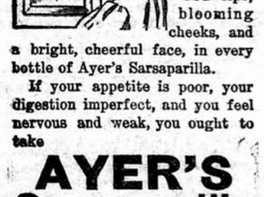

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 10TH JUNE, 1909] [BOMBAY, 11TH JUNE, 1909

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
£ per cent. Consols... ...	84 1/4	1/8	
3 do. Rentes	98		un chgd
2½ do. Sterling Loan ...	88 7/16		1/16
2½ do. Govt Securities...	62 7/8		un chgd
Bar Silver in London	24 3/16		1/8
do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/16		1/8
do. in New York ...	52 5/8		1/4
Exchange on London at Paris...	25·22		un chgd
do. do. Berlin....	20·45		1/2
do. do. do. New York.	4·87 3/4		un chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2		Since 1st April.
do Short London Bills			un chgd
3 months' sight.	2		un chgd
do. Indian Bank Bills			
6 months' sight...	2 3/8		un chgd
do. 8 months' Fine Trade Bills...	2 3/8		un chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8		un chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/2		3/8
do. 7-day Market Loans...	2		un chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) Is. 3 27-32d. unchgd.
Bills on Calcutta, Rs. 5'0,000 at 1s. 4d.
Bar Gold (per oz.)—77s. 9d. unchgd.
*Closing Tone of SILVER:—Dull.

London, June 10.

THE BANK OF ENGLAND Returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results :—

Total Bullion	...£38,300,000	Inc. £1,000,000
Public Deposits	...£13,900,000	Inc. £ 4,00,000
Other Deposits	...£42,300,000	Dec. £1,600,000
Government Securities	£15,400,000	unchgd £ .....
Other Securities	...£21,100,000	Dec. £2,400,000
Notes and Gold	...£27,400,000	Inc. £1,200,000

The Bank's Reserve is 49 per cent. of the Liabilities.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL :—

Spots	Fair demand, steady.
Futures	... Quiet but steady.
East Indian	... ... Steady.
Manchester — ...	... ... Steady.
Total Sales	... 10,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export	... 1,000
Imports	... 24,000
Mid-Americans	... 5·79+04
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	8 9-16 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices:—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·66 +02	5·70 +01	5·68 +02	5·66 +01	5·64 unchgd
Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	
5·63 +01	5·63 +01	5·64 +01	5·64 +01	

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	4,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	8,000 "
Exports to Great Britain ...	.....
Do to Continent	9,000 "

Spot Cotton—11·30 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·78 unchgd } Declined early owing to unfavorable cables and advanced later on improved financial conditions and Wall Street demand.
Do. Oct. 10·77+05 }
New Orleans:—
Spot Cotton—10 7-8 unchgd.
Futures—Month of July 10·98+01
Do. do. Oct. 10·78+06
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d.	5 1/4
F. G. Broach	d.	5 3/8
Good Broach	d.	5 3/8
Fine Bhownagger	d.	5 3/8
F. G. Bhownagger	d.	5 3/8
Good Bhownagger	d.	5 3/8
Fine Omras	d.	5 3/8
F. G. Oomras	d.	5
Good Oomras	d.	4 7/8
Good M. G. Oomras	d.	4 7/8
Fine M. G. Oomras	d.	5 1/8
Fine Bengals	d.	4 3/8
F. G. Bengals	d.	4 3/8
Good Bengals	d.	4 3/8
Fine M. G. Bhownagger ...	d.	5 1/8
Good Khandeish	d.	4 7/8
F. G. Khandeish	d.	4 3/8

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—42—June-July—London—Done.
Tone of Wheat.—Firmer.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Barletto Russa.—62 1-2lbs.—43 June—Done—Firm.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—
Brown Cawnpore 43—June-July—Hamburg—Buyers
Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.
Linseed :—
Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 47 1-2 June-July—Antwerp—Sellers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine—(La Plata)—44 1-2—June-July—Hamburg—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :
In New York Fair Rio (No.7 quality).—7 7-8 unchgd
Rubber :—
Para Rubber, 6s.—Done.
Metals :—

Copper Brasiers		£71
Yellow Metal		6d.

Arrivals :—
" Red Cross".

BOMBAY MARKETS.

FRIDAY EVENING.] [11TH JUNE, 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 B Sovs	Rs. 37,500	London	Chartered Bank
2 Boxes Gold Bullions	1,58,600		
5 Boxes Gold ullions	2,69,800	London	National Bank
1 Box Sovs	67,500	Aden	
1 Bundle Sovs ...	1,050		
Gold Coins.....	94	Bagdad	A Shashoo
Rupees	2,000		
1 Bundle Rupees	500	Abass	M Mackenzie & Co
1 Bundle Rupees	1 400	Muscat	

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on June, 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	33	37,676
B.B. & C.I. Railway.	44	52,487

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates:—
Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 1st April
Bank of Bengal ... 5 per cent. " 27th May.
Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. " 3rd June.
Bank of Madras ... 7 per cent. " 2nd June.

Money :—
Borrowers for 2 months at 3 per cent. per annum.
Exchange :—
The quotations are 1-3 31-32 for T. T., 1-4 on Demand and 1-4 5-32 to 1-4 1-8 for credits 3 Months' sight. There were buyers of ready wire at 1-4, but no Bank was a seller at over our quotation. Fa Eastern rates are easier as under, following the weak advices in silver.

We quote :—

T. T. on London ...	Is. 3 31-32d.
Demand Draft ...	Is. 4d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	Is. 4 5-32d. to Is.4 1-8d
Do 6 months' sight ...	Is. 4 7-32d.to Is. 4 1-4d.
Do 2 months' sight—France	169 3-4
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	138
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	132 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 3-4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	177 1-2

Government Paper :—
The market opened at 94-4 for cash and the Settlement on 30th June, declined to 94-2 on reports that the Calcutta market was weak, but improved to 94-3, at which there were sellers at the close. A small business only has been transacted during the day. The Calcutta rates were advised in the forenoon as 94-4 for cash and 94-3 a month forward.

Cash ... ... Rs. 94·3 } Sellers.
1st Settlement ... " 94·3 }

Bullion—
Silver in London gave way yesterday 1-8d., the prices being 24 1-8 for spot as well as forward. The decline was caused by the selling orders from India. There were advices about the market having closed weak, with sellers at the fixing rates. The rate in New York was also 1-4 cent down at 52 5-8. The market locally opened at 61-11, ex-duty, for July and August settlements, advanced to 62-1 but declined to 61-15, at which there were at the close several buyers. Spot silver was sold at 4 annas lower. A fair business is reported. The up-country demand during the week has been comparatively small—about 30 Bars per day on average.

Bar gold closes as under :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	4	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	6
English Shield Sovereigns	15	6	9
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	2	0
Silver on Daly—Ready	61	11	0*
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	61	15	0*
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	61	15	0*

* buyers.

The following is the weekly statement of the Bank of Bombay, for the last week, as compared with the previous one :—

LIABILITIES—	Increase. Rs.	Decrease. Rs.
Public Deposits	.....	1,52,000
Other Deposits	3,82,000	.....
Sundries	1,10,000	.....
ASSETS—		
Government Securities	.....	19,89,000
Other Authorized Securities	50,000	.....
Credits on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	5,71,000
Loans on Govt. and other Authorized Securities ...	.....	7,54,000
Bills Discounted and Purchased	.....	5,71,000
Bullion	.....	11,000
Balances with other Banks..	1,15,000	.....
Sundries	46,000	.....
Cash	40,03,000	.....

Council Bill :—
At the weekly Biddings on Wednesday last for 80 lakhs, 63·20 lakhs were alloted in Bills at Is. 3 31-32d. and 16·70 lakhs T. T. at Is. 4d., tenderers receiving 33 per cent. The total amount gold during the week ending on Tuesday evening last was 83 lakhs, and for next week the amount to be offered has been reduced to 60 lakhs. A small lot of half a lakh extras, bills, is advised this morning at Is. 4d.

The mail of the 28th May brings £160,000 silver and £40,000 gold for Bombay and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	19,20,000
Bombay	"	19,40,000
Madras	"	6,60,000
Total...	Rs.	45,20,000

The mail of the 4th June brings £20,000 silver, and £50,000 gold for Bombay and £40,000 silver and £20,000 gold for Calcutta, as also the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	17,90,000
Bombay	"	26,00,000
Madras	"	15,20,000
Total...	Rs.	59,10,000

The mail of the 11th June brings £100,000 silver and £90,000 gold for Bombay, and the following Council Bills :—

Calcutta	Rs.	6,30,000
Bombay	"	31,10,000
Madras	"	26,30,000
Total ...	Rs.	63,70,000

RECEIPTS OF COTTON INTO BOMBAY.

	Total for week	Total since 1st Oct. 1908	Total same time last year
Khandeish	...	304,287	170,232
Central India	634	106,787	56,287
Barsee and Nugger ...	1,706	123,058	109,030
Berars	98	339,875	312,689
Central Provinces ...	498	152,587	240,176
Total Omras...	2,936	1,026,594	888,414
Dhollera	6,774	182,904	138,325
Broach...	298	188,503	202,948
Coompta and Dharwar	16,705	161,555	139,595
Westerns	2,077	23,908	11,496
Bengals N.-W. P. ...	1,327	271,946	318,993
Bengals, Rajputana ...	1,547	57,218	30,956
Sind	1,622	28,051	38,856
Persian	65	2,513	1,572
American	...	10,442	44,124
Egyptian	183	4,064	5,946
Other Sorts	...	879	791
Totals...	33,434	1,963,477	1,822,115

COTTON STATISTICS.

	Bales 1908-09.	Bales 1907-08.	Bales Difference
Receipts for the week	33,434	40,076	—6,642
Receipts from 1st Oct. to 10th June ...	1,963,477	1,822,115	+141,362
Shipments for the week			
Europe	4,351	3,004	+ 1,347
China	9,655	13,809	— 4,153
Japan			
Coast Ports ...			
Total ...	14,006	16,812	— 2,806
Total Shipments from 1st Oct. to 10th June...			
Europe	537,205	512,089	+ 25,116
China	48,531	27,973	+20,558
Japan	529,186	271,977	+257,903
Coast Ports ...	18,737	29,455	—10,723
Total ...	1,143,648	840,794	+302,854
Afloat in Harbour—			
Europe	2,134	16,926	—14,792
China			
Japan	12,487	6,513	+5,971
Coast Ports ...			

Total Exports from Bombay by G. I. P. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 29th May 1909—10,96 2 bales.
Total Exports from Bombay by B. B. & C. I. Ry. from 1st October 1908 to 31st Mar. 1909—13,659 bales.

STOCK OF COTTON IN BOMBAY.

	Bales
Estimated Stock on 1st October 1908.	400,000
Receipts from 1st October 1908 to 10th June 1909	1,963,477
	2,363,477
Shipments from 1st October 1908 to 10th June 1909	1,143,648
	1,219,829
Afloat	14,621
	1,205,238
Estimated Mill Consumption and Up-Country by rail	777,620
Stock of Cotton in all hands on 11th June 1909	427,618

EXPORTS.

COTTON.

Market Report :—
The Bareau report has had little effect on the Home markets, and during the week fluctuations in New Crop have been small, leaving the position, in the main, unchanged. July futures are however easier, but there is so far no indication of a collapse in the July corner, though it is reported that tenders will be heavy. Possibly we may see a further small decline in the October position in America, but we much doubt if prices for New Crop months will go lower than 5½ in Liverpool; and any adverse reports of the crop, which despite the Bureau is acknowledged to be in a backward condition, would probably cause a sharp reaction.

The following is our usual weekly comparative table of prices in the Home markets as shown by the telegrams received here last Friday and to-day:—

	Last week.	This week.	Difference.
LIVERPOOL—			
Spot	5·83 ...	5·79 ...	—04
Futures, June-July.....	5·67 ...	5·68 ...	+01
Do. Sept.-Oct.....	5·71 ...	5·66 ...	—05
NEW YORK—			
Spot.....	11·50 ...	11·30 ...	—20
Futures, July.....	10·97 ...	10·73 ...	—19
Do. Oct.....	10·81 ...	10·77 ...	—07
NEW ORLEANS—			
Spot.....	10 7-8 ...	10 7/8 ...	unchgd
Futures, July.....	11·17 ...	10·99 ...	—18
Do. Oct.....	10·83 ...	10·78 ...	—05

The local market has been dull during the past week, and prices for New Crop have declined about Rs. 2 per candy all round except for Bengals. There has been little doing except in fine M. G. Bengal for early delivery, for which exporters have been in the market, but only a few hundred bales have changed hands as sellers for November delivery are scarce. Here and there a demand has been made for Khangaum-Akola and fine Khandesh for January delivery but little actual business has resulted. "Suttas" have been quiet since the Bureau Report. The market closes steady as under.

In ready cotton only a small business has been done, mills being the chief buyers. Exporters have taken some Broach Westerns and saw-ginned, but the off-take genarally has been poor during the week. Prices have kept fairly steady.

Heavy rain has fallen on the West Coast and good showers in parts of the interior. Sowing has commenced in Khandeish.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	261	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	253 1-4	" "
Fine M. G. Wardha Hinganghat.	240	Jan. "
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	239	" "
Fine M. G. Yeotmal	235	" "
Fine M.G.Dhamangaum-Pulgaum	230	" "
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	223	" "
Fine M. G. Amraoti	222	" "
Fine M. G. Muttia	217	" "
F. G. M. G. Khandeish... ...	210	" "
Fine M. G. Khandeish	217	" "
Fine M. G. Bengals	208	" "
Fine M. G. Bengal	211	Dec. 1909
Fine M. G. Bengal	218/19	Nov. 1909
F. G. H. G. Bengal	192	Jan. 1910

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet but steady
Estimated Sales	8,000 bales
Total Imports	4,000 "

Future Delivery Prices :—

June-July	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
5·68 +02	5·72 +02	5·70 +02	5·38 +02
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.
5·63 +02	5·65 +02	5·65 +02	5·66 +02	5·66 +02

FREIGHTS.

The market has been steady during the week with a good business doing in ready. About 3,000 tons wheat has been booked for Antwerp at 14s. 6d. to 15s. and 1,200 tons for Hull at 15s. Business has been done for Dunkirk for July, August and September at 13s. 3d. seeds; and 10,000 tons for Marseilles, Liverpool, July, by Liners, at 11s. seeds and cotton, and 11s. 6d. wheat.

	Seeds.	Cotton	Wheat.
Antwerp ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	15s.
Hull ...	14s.	...	15s.
Genoa ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	15s.
London ...	12s. 6d.	13s.	14s.
Marseilles ...	14s.	14s. 6d.	15s.
Liverpool ...	} No room		
Dunkirk ...			
Havre ...			
Trieste Venice ...	14s.	— 15s.	

For July-August we quote 13s. to 13s. 6d. seeds and cotton, and 14s. 6d. wheat p. p.

The "Austrian Lloyds" quote 14s. seeds, 15s. cotton June, and 14s and 14s. 6d July-August.

The "Anchor Line" has no room for June and quotes 13s. to 13s. 6d. seeds and cotton, and 14s. wheat, July; and 13s. 6d. to 13s. seeds and cotton, and 13s. 6d. wheat for August.

The "P. and O." rates are 12s. to 12s. 6d. seeds and cotton, and 14s. wheat, June-July; and 12s. seeds, 13s. 6d. wheat, August.

The "Rubattino" for June, July and August has no room and for September the rates are 12s, seeds, 12s. 6d. wheat and 13s. cotton. For October 6d. less.

No Bombay fixtures are reported but Karachi has taken several steamers including :—
S.S. "Seladon" at 17s. one 17s. 6d. two p.p. deadweight basis.
S. S. "Ben Vrackie" 16s. 3d. one 16s. 9d. two p.p. deadweight basis.
S. S. "Marchioness of Bute 14s. 6d. Karachi scale, for June loading, and :—
S. S. "Trismere" at 14s. 3d. Karachi scale, Antwerp.
S. S. "Kobe" at 14s. 9d. Karachi scale.
S. S. "Lydford" at 14s. 6d. Karachi scale.
S. S. "Ryton" at 14s. 6d. Karachi scale.
for July.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—
The market has fluctuated during the week, but the last day or two there has been an improvement in the demand and at the close prices are steady with a fair enquiry.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	3 2 0 B. T.
September ... — ...	"	3 11 0 B. T.

RAPESEED :—
The market has ruled quiet, but at the close the feeling is steadier and there is more doing.

We quote :—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs.	7 3 0
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	"	7 12 0
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	"	7 10 0
Brown Delhi, June-July ...	"	7 12 0

Poppyseed :—
There has been little doing in this market during the week, but rates close steady as under with business now passing :—

June-July ... ... Rs. 10 4 0 R. T.

Castorseed :—
Rates have kept fairly steady but the business done has been only moderate.

We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	31 8 0
June-July	Rs.	6 8 0 R. T.

Cottonseed :—
A quiet market with little doing. Rates are almost unchanged.

Ready ... ... Rs. 24 0 0

Mowrasseed :—
Prices gave way about 2 annas per cwt. early in the week and there was little enquiry. We quote at the close:—

July-August ... ... Rs. 6 1 6 R. T.

WHEAT :—
There has been a decided improvement in this market during the week, and rates have advanced 3 to 4 annas per cwt. There is a good demand and the tendency appears to be towards a further advance.

We quote :—

White Delhi ...	Rs.	6 4 0 R. T.
White Pissi, 85 p. c.	"	6 8 6
Jubbulpore	"	6 0 6
Soft Red	"	42 0 0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Produce into Bombay during the week :—

Wheat	191,717	cwts.
Linseed	62,591	"
Rapeseed	98,245	"
Gingellyseed	2,523	"
Poppyseed...	45,909	"
Groundnuts	1,113	"
Castorseed	42,933	"
Rice	38,183	"
Myrabollams	10,636	"
Cottonseed	13,765	"
Mowrasseed...	6,925	"
Gram	31,833	"
Joowar	1,638	"
Maize	nil	

IMPORTS.

PIECE-GOODS.

GREY GOODS AND WHITE GOODS :—The market is steady and there has been a slight improvement in the demand during the week.

PRINTS AND DYED GOODS :—The market is unchanged and so far shows no signs of improvement.

TURKEY RED PLAIN GOODS :—The market continues firm and there are no prospects of prices declining.

TURKEY RED PRINTS :—The market is steady and unchanged. The Marwari dealers have now come to terms with the Association, which will help deliveries, but there is so far not much business going on. With good rains merchants hope to clear off their old stocks, and the demand is likely to increase.

DHOOTIES :—The market is still firm and prices show no signs of decreasing.

METALS.

COPPER AND YELLOW METAL :—The Home market shows an advance of nearly 20s. on the week, but our market continues quiet with very little doing. Stocks of both metals are moderate but consumption has much fallen off, and till good rains are assured there will be no fresh business.

PETROLEUM.

We give below the rates ruling in the market to-day for the undermentioned Brands :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand, Bulk loose, per unit...	3	7	0
Rising Sun Brand, New Tins, per pair...	4	1	0
Ship Brand, Bulk, loose, per unit ...	3	5	0
Ship Brand, New Tins, per pair... ...	3	15	0
Cobra Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	1	6
Cobra Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	11	6
Swan Brand, Bulk loose, per unit ...	3	15	0
Swan Brand, New Tins, per pair ...	3	9	0
Anchor Cases, per case	4	6	0
Silverlight 150 ° cases, per case ...	5	4	0

BONDS.

The following are quotations :— Rs. as.

4 per cent. Bombay Port Trust Bonds due		(1968)...	98-0-0
4 per cent.	" Improvement Trust	" (1968)...	97-6-0
4 per cent.	" Municipal Bonds	" (1938)...	96-14-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1919)...	107-0-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1925)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1928)...	111-0-0
5 per cent.	"	" (1933)...	112-0-0
5 per cent	"	" (1953)...	114-0-0

SHARES.

The Market is firm and rates have kept steady during the week. Bank of Bombay shares are reported to have changed hands at and about Rs. 1,465; Bank of India's are steady at Rs. 77; Indian Specie Bank shares are quiet at Rs. 58 1-2; a good lot of Bank of Burmah shares has been put through at Rs. 110, Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld., old shares at Rs. 255, New Shares at Rs. 250. In Miscellaneous Companies, Badham Pile's have changed hands at Rs. 132; Bombay Burmah's new issues are unchanged and steady at and about Rs. 450; the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramway's Companies, Ld., Preference shares have improved to Rs. 149, and Ordinary shares to Rs. 99 to Rs. 100; the Bombay Steam Navigation Co., Ld., Ordinary shares were reported to have changed hands at Rs. 355 in the earlier part of the week and later on at Rs. 352 1-2 and Preference shares are in demand at Rs. 285; transactions in Central India Mining Co. shares are reported at Rs. 280; Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill shares are quiet at Rs. 120; Kemp's are weak at Rs. 200; Teacher's at Rs. 620; Phillip's are unchanged at Rs. 52; Marks' are quiet at Rs. 130; The Port Canning and Land Improvement Coy. shares were put through in the beginning of the week at Rs. 600; and later on they have improved to Rs. 605; Shivrajpur's are weak at Rs. 15; a good lot of Thacker and Coy. shares was reported to have changed hands at Rs. 310, C. D. and some small transactions were passed at Rs. 300. Press shares are steady, Indian Cotton at Rs. 127 1-2, New Berar's at Rs. 495, New Moffusil's at Rs. 735. In Mill Coys., Bombay United are unchanged at Rs. 465; Century's are weak at Rs. 280; Central India's, after touching Rs. 1,600, have declined to Rs. 1,575; Colaba Land and Mill Coy shares have gradually improved to Rs. 1,145; Crescent's are unchanged at Rs. 105; David's have ruled at and about Rs. 425; Fazulbhoy mills shares are steady at Rs. 240 and Finlay's at Rs. 245; Jamshed's have improved to Rs. 165; Khattau Makanjee Mill shares to Rs. 755; Kohinoor's have declined to Rs. 750; Maneckjee Petit's have kept steady at Rs. 3,230 for July Settlement; Morarjee Goculdas' have improved to Rs. 2,850, New Great Eastern's to Rs. 200, New City of Bombay Mill shares to Rs. 750, Phœnix Mill shares to Rs. 93 3-4; Sholapur Mill shares are steady at Rs.4,000, Southern Mahratta's at 217 1 2; Standard's have declined to Rs. 1,205. Sun Mill shares have advanced to Rs. 215, Swadeshi's are unchanged at Rs. 1,265. In Railway Co.'s, Tapti Valley's are reported to have changed hands at Rs.425 to Rs. 437 1-2, Ahmedabad Prantej at Rs 585, Ahmedabad Dholka's at Rs. 118, Amritsar Patti's old shares at Rs. 110 and New shares at Rs. 105. The rest are unchanged at previous quotations.

FOOD CONTROL.

Adulteration and the Law.

London, May 29.

All the sections and sub-sections of the International Congress of Applied Chemistry were hard at work yesterday endeavouring to work through their crowded programmes. In the section of bromatology (science of edibles) the "systems for the control of food supplies by analysis, inspection, or otherwise, were the theme for discussion, which was opened by Dr. H. W. Wiley, chief of the Bureau of Chemistry Department of Agriculture, U. S. A. The Secretary of Agriculture is the chief administrator of the Food and Drugs Act and Dr. Wiley, from his position, is the head of the inspection department.

Clearly and humorously Dr. Wiley outlined the essential and distinctive points of the law relating to good control in the United States. America was interested in foods in two ways principally. She produced more food than any other country, and as America must be second to none in all things, she had developed the art of adulteration to a higher degree than any other country. (Laughter.) One point which Dr. Wiley thought unique was the system by which a retailer could sell adulterated goods with complete immunity from penalties, if he had first obtained a certificate from the manufacturer that the goods were what they claimed to be. The manufacturer thus became liable.

Another point which he thought worthy of note was that the State required the definition of foods to be such as the man in the street understood. No chemical definition of sugar, for instance, was tolerated, but what the average man understood was the standard of legal definitions. Still, hundreds of adulterated goods managed to exist, and, said Dr. Wiley with a whimsical bow to the foreign section, some he was afraid came from abroad.

A TRIBUTE TO BURTON.

Lord Justice Fletcher Moulton asked if a man was to be accused of adulteration because he put into water for the making of beer the things which were found in the Burton waters the best in England for beer.

Professor Paterno, the great Italian chemist, and Dr. Haller, his famous French confrere, were both engaged yesterday in encouraging the younger generation of chemists to make in the laboratory and factory those organic substances which nature now produces through the agency of living things. Already Professor Paterno has made, as he stated yesterday, several true resins and gums, and Professor Haller camphor.

Sir James Crichton-Browne described his attempt to kill bacteria by exposure to extreme cold. After twenty-four hours in liquid air he found young and vigorous bacilli none the worse. Other bacilli thrived after six weeks in the same medium "Spurious and weakened disinfectants" were roundly abused by Sir James. The public was too much inclined to trust their nose in such matters. There was a censor of plays to look after the moral atmosphere, why should there not be a censor to see to the cleansing of the air we breathe?

A strong criticism of the new English Patent Law was forthcoming from Lord Chief Justice and Mr. Walter, K. C. The former declared that the law would result in inventions being kept secret.

The central nave of the Crystal Palace was occupied by the banquet of the congress last night, when twenty-four tables each seated about one hundred persons. The decorations included the flags and the music included the National Anthems of the twenty countries represented by the guests.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount	Paid-up	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	14 p. c.	1,465
Bank of India.....	100	50	5 "	76½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 "	1,480
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 "	1,140
Specie Bank	100	50	6 "	58½
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.....	100	100	14 "	280
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 "	120
Bank of Burma	100	...	6 "	110
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank.....	£20	£20	14 "	£33⅓
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 "	£17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bkng.Cor...	£25	£25	£1-15s.	2nd £75½ old issue new issue
National Bk of India	£25	£12½	6⅔ p. c.	590
Poona Bank Ld.....	100	30	...	35

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.....	100	100	-	288
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	4 p.c-o	12
Back Bay Bath.....	50	50	6	35
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Baroda Tramway Co.	100	100		101½
Bombay Burma New Issue.....	...	...	300	452½
Bombay Electric ...	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	149
Supply and Tramways Co., Ld	O. £10	£10	Nill.	99
Bombay Ice Mfg.....	100	100	Nill.	25
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	880
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O.250 P.250	250	p. c. 6	355
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	256
Dalhi Flour.....	200	200	16	120
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yrp.c.18	180
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	21
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd. 10	195
Kemp and Co	200	175	yr. 14	xd 300
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.....	100	100	10	130
Napier Hotel Co.....	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life.A	200	50	p.c. 18½	200
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	27
Phillips and Co	40	40	p.c. 10	52
Port Canning Co.....	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	605
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 15	10	p.c. 25	15
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company.....	100	100	8	102
Soundy and Co	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited.....	O. 75 D. 30 P.150	£ 15 8/- 40	... 2dis	dis. 15 dis. 5½ dis. 60
Thacker and Co	100	100	p.c. 20	xd 300
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 14	xd 37½
Tramcar and Co.....	500	53⅓	yr. 40	620

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Quotation
Akbar	750	750	225	5,700
Albert	1,100	1,100	45	850
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	107½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	10	170
Broach City	200	200	14	170
Colaba	1,000	1,000	30	300
Fort.....	475	475	.....	276
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,350
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	40	525
Hindustan	250	250	20	120
Hingoli	100	100	6	102½
Indian Cotton	125	125	14	137½
Khandeish	250	250

GOSSIP OF THE WEEK.

LONDON, MAY 28.

LABOUR EXCHANGES.

The President of the Board of Trade, outlining his proposals with reference to unemployment, was heard by a smaller audience of the House than the importance of the subject deserved. Perhaps members are so tired of useless fads to remove a real evil that they were too weary to listen to a scheme of genuine benefit. Mr. Churchill's undertaking is the establishment of a system of Labour Exchanges. The whole country is to be divided into ten districts, each under the charge of a superintendent, and kept in touch with one another by a central clearing-house in London. Among the divisions will be thirty or forty first-class exchanges, forty-five second-class, and a hundred and fifty minor exchanges. By means of these establishments labour will become more mobile. The organisation of labour, for which reformers have cried long and loudly, will be accomplished. New employment will not be created to any large extent, nor will the volume of employment be directly increased, but labour will be enabled to make the most of the opportunities which present themselves. Mr. Churchill estimates that the national cost during the first ten years will be £200,000 a year, and afterwards about £170,000. This expenditure, however, will produce a more than adequate return in the fuller development of opportunity. The measure, so far as can be seen at present, is a good economic measure, and we hope the discussion of its possibilities will attract the earnest attention of the House.

A HOPEFUL SCHEME.

Mr. Churchill's other important proposal can be given no less hearty a provisional support. His plan for unemployment insurance would provide the working-man with a chance not only of being thrifty but of getting an education in thrift. Of course a good deal of nonsense is talked of the thriftlessness of the poor. The talkers have never tried to save money on wages that just allow of a livelihood, and therefore consider themselves at liberty to criticise those who have the best of chances to realise the futility of such attempt. At the same time the working-man could, if he were given a substantial invitation, provide in some measure for the rainy days of unemployment. Too often he cannot hope to do so alone. Aided by Government and the employer, he may be persuaded of the advantages of securing himself against the wolf that so often howls at his door in bad times. Mr. Churchill's proposal looks businesslike, "Insurance by crades" is his description, and that way lies success.

A NEEDED REPEAL.

There were general cheers in the House of Commons when Mr. Swift MacNeill introduced his Bill to repeal the Vagrancy Act of 1824, under which was passed the sentence of flogging on a man of sixty-five. The scandal of that particular punishment has been fully realised, and the best way to prevent a repetition is to bring the Act more into accord with modern notions. Much may be said for and against the practice of flogging, and there is small danger of any argument being unheard, seeing how many people love to air their eloquence on the subject. But that flogging for vagrancy is an anachronism is, we believe, the conviction of a very great majority. A habit of sleeping out, cultivated under the hard discipline of poverty, may make a man a bad citizen, but it does not turn him into a criminal of the worst dye, and incorrigible roguery, despite its suggestion of hopeless depravity, does not necessarily mean villainy. Flogging should be reserved for the violently vicious—for those who, having been callous in inflicting pain on others, need a smarting lesson themselves.

THE NEW MEMBER'S SHYNESS.

When a new member of Parliament has walked up the floor of the House for the first time amid the cheers of one party and the chilly indifference of the other he is usually glad to escape to some obscure corner of the Chamber, where he may be observed for the rest of the sitting, attracting as little attention as possible and looking as much accustomed as he can to his surroundings. Mr. Clyde, the newly elected member for West Edinburgh, had an even severer ordeal to go through. He had to get used at the same time to the House and to so prominent a place in it as the Front Opposition Bench. He was Solicitor General for Scotland in Mr. Balfour's last administration, but this is the first time he has been a member of the House.

FRONT BENCHERS ALWAYS.

The cases in which a man steps directly to the Front Opposition Bench are rare, but Mr. Clyde has opposite to him on the Treasury Bench two men who have never sat anywhere else in the House. They are Mr. Cherry, who was made Attorney General for Ireland a few weeks before his first election to the House, and Mr. Redmond Barry, the Solicitor General for Ireland, who had held that office for two years before he was elected for Tryone. Besides the members of the late Administration, privy councillors belonging to the party in Opposition have a right to sit on the Front Opposition Bench, though they may never have held office. The right is fitfully exercised in this House by Colonel Lockwood, who generally, however, chooses a more retired place behind, and by Sir John Kennaway, to whom, with all his inches, a front seat must be a comfort of which he might be expected to take more regular advantage.

AN AMERICAN FAD.

A recent educational fad in America is to take parties of high school boys on excursions to Washington that they may enliven their study of "civics" by watching the operations of government at close quarters. Every such party makes straight for the Capital and reports its arrival to the Bepresentative from its own district. He is thereupon expected to provide facilities for visits to the departmental offices and especially to arrange for a call at the White House. These intrusions are becoming a burden not only to the members of Congress, but to the President himself who can find better uses for his time than to shake hands with school delegations. But it will be difficult to check the practice without outraging a cherished tradition of American Republicanism.

GARDENING FOR SCHOOL CHILDREN.

The new Children's Flower Guild for the elementary schools of Manchester will organise what has been going on all over the city in a scattered way. The movement began when the education authorities found themselves possessed of various old houses with greenhouses and gardens. The plants in them were given out to the children early in the summer for them to grow at home, and prizes were given to the children who produced the best results when the plants were brought back to school in the autumn. In the second year an arrangement was made with the Parks Committee by which cuttings of geraniums and fuchsias were supplied to the schools, these having more chance of survival in Manchester air than most things. Last year—the third—no less than 30,000 plants of various kinds were supplied at the nominal charge of twopence each.

SCHOOL GARDENS.

Already something has been made in Manchester to start school gardens. Nearly a score of suburban schools have gardens, greater or less, which are cultivated by the children. Recently much more attention has been given to these schools, and the teachers have been encouraged to interest the children in tending them. School gardening is taken much more seriously in other countries. In Sweden there are thousands of school gardens, and throughout Belgium, Switzerland, Austria, Germany, and France school gardening is as much part of the curriculum as book work. It has been carried furthest, perhaps in the country districts of Austria, where the schools have plots of an acre or more, and where the teaching is very through, becoming for the older scholars almost a complete education in agriculture. The success of the German and Scandinavian farmers in America is said to be due to this cause.

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Just as the barber had lathered the customer, a man with the latest betting news entered the little shop, and the operator left his customer to discuss turf matters in the back room. After two minutes' waiting the victim, with the phlegm of the true Lancashire man, wiped off the soap and put on his hat. Twenty yards along the street he entered another barber's shop. "Dun yo shave folk'ere?" he quietly asked. "Of coorse we dun, mestur," replied the proprietor. "Oh," said the caller, taking the chair, "they only lather'em at Thompson's, up street."

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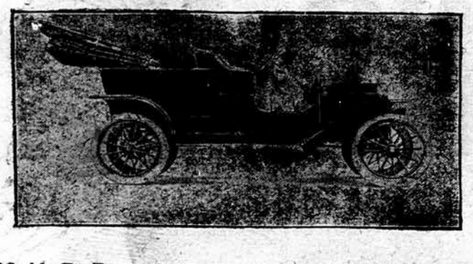

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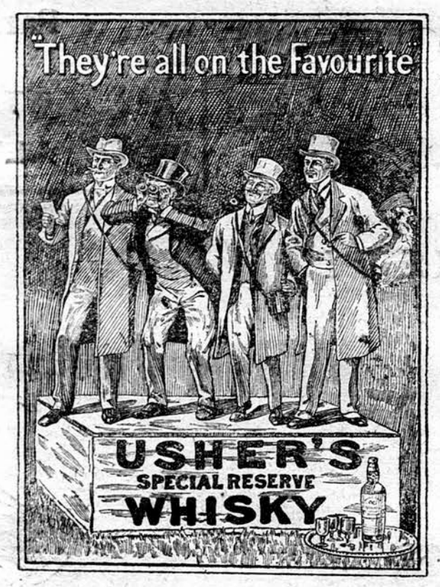

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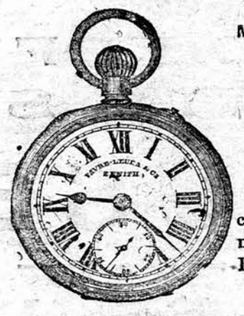

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